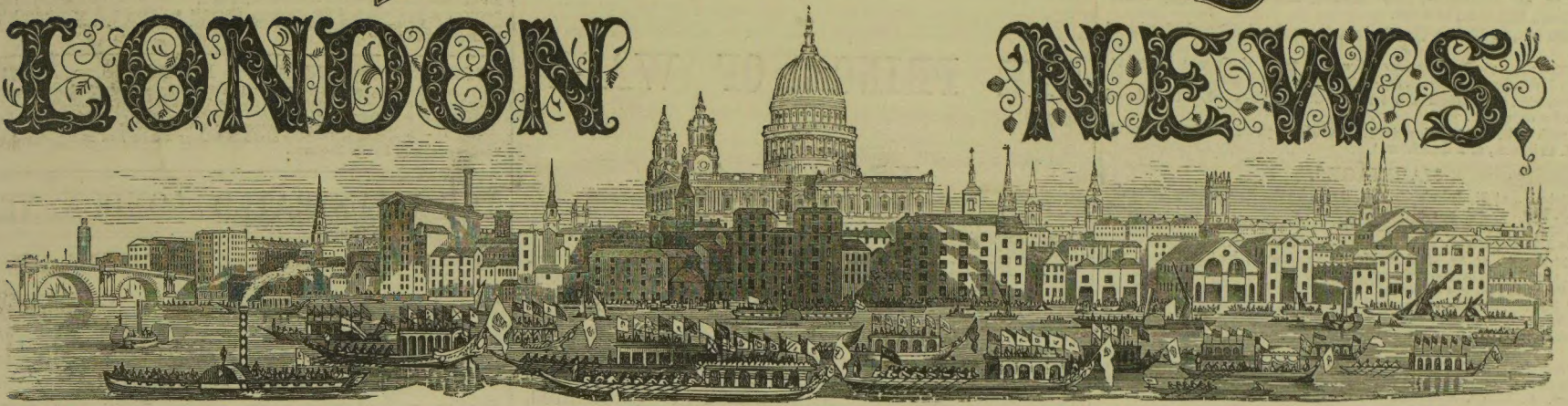


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

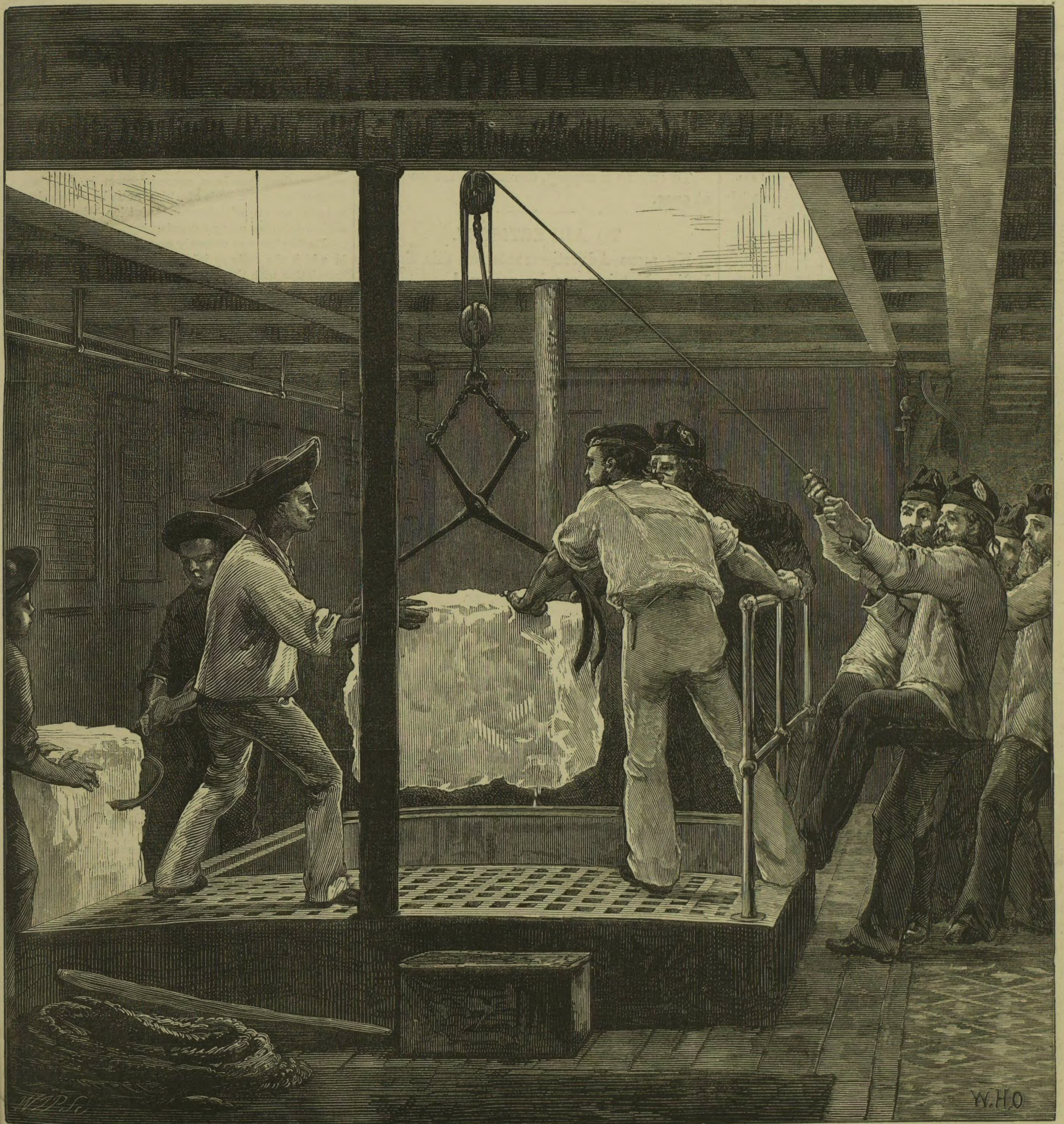


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1886.—VOL. LXVII.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1875.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6^d



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VOYAGE TO INDIA: TAKING ICE ON BOARD H.M.S. SERAPIS.

BIRTHS.

On July 28, at Wellington, New Zealand, the wife of Harry Pasley Higginson, Esq., M.S.C.E., of a son.
On the 15th ult., at Kustendjie, Turkey, the wife of Edward Harris, of a daughter.
On the 25th ult., at Boulogne-sur-Mer, the wife of George Wiggins, Esq., H.M.'s Inspector of Schools, India (retired), of a daughter.
On the 25th ult., at 50, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, the wife of John Fair, of a daughter.
On the 25th ult., at 14, John-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Margaret Maitland M. Crichton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st ult., at St. John's Church, Ryde, by the Rev. Henry Ewbank, James Smith, Esq., eldest son of the late John Owen Smith, Esq., of Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, to Ellen Cole, widow of Captain J. Dalgaimes Travers, late 17th Regiment.
On the 22nd ult., at St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, by the Rev. Canon Duckworth, chaplain in ordinary to her Majesty the Queen, Clement Henry Grosvenor, the youngest son of the late William Grosvenor, Esq., of London, formerly of Hanley, Staffordshire, to Catherine Eliza Delane Faithfull, the niece and adopted daughter of the late John Barton, Esq., and Mrs. Barton, of Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood. The presents were numerous and costly.
On the 23rd ult., at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Gothenburg, Sweden, by the Right Rev. J. G. Huber, vicar apostolic, assisted by the Rev. J. Popp and the Rev. A. Bitter, Alexander Barclay, jun., Esq., Gothenburg, to Elizabeth Bowie, daughter of John Sawers, Esq., Gothenburg.
On the 29th ult., at St. Mary's, Huntingdon, by the Rev. J. Hart-Davies, Vicar, J. G. Horsfall, Esq., Madras Civil Service, to Mary Isabella, second daughter of F. J. Howson, Esq., Huntingdon.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., at The Wilderness, Bracondale, Norwich, J. H. Bennet, M.D., late Professor of the Institutes of Medicine at the University of Edinburgh.
On the 23rd ult., at Brighton, Marion Colette Barton, widow of the late General Sir R. Barton.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 9.

SUNDAY, Oct. 3.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. T. C. Hall: 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Clouston; 7 p.m., the Rev. C. J. Thompson, Vicar of St. John's, Cardiff.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., uncertain.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. F. G. Waugh.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m.
MONDAY, Oct. 4.
Royal School of Mines, beginning of courses of lectures, Professor Frankland on Inorganic Chemistry, 10 a.m.; Professor Huxley on Biology, 10 a.m.; Professor Guthrie on Physics, 1 p.m.
Working Men's College, half-yearly meeting, 8.30 p.m.
Streatham Races (October Meeting).
University College, Professor Corfield's introductory lecture on Medicine, 3 p.m.
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. T. Maude on the Government brake trials).
Nottingham Poultry and Pigeon Show (three days).
TUESDAY, Oct. 5.
Church Congress, Stoke-on-Trent (four days), sermon by the Bishop of Rochester; inaugural address.
Royal School of Mines, beginning of Professor Goodeve's course on applied mechanics, 10 a.m.
University College, introductory lectures by Professor A. W. B. Kennedy, 3 p.m., by Professor E. J. Poynter, 4.30 p.m.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6.
Races: Edinburgh and Hampton.
National Social Science Association, annual congress, Brighton (eight days).
Sanitary and Educational Exhibition, Brighton (eleven days).
Royal Horticultural Society, 1 p.m.
Microscopical Society, 3 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m. (address to students by Mr. C. Ekins).
THURSDAY, Oct. 7.
Moon's first quarter, 4.5 p.m.
Leicester Races.
College of Preceptors (Professor Payne on Education).
Banquet to the Earl and Countess of Derby by the Mayor at Liverpool.
Dramatic Authors' Society, 2.30 p.m.
Royal Toxophilites, extra target, 1.45 p.m.
FRIDAY, Oct. 8.
Tunbridge Wells Horse, Stock, and Poultry Show.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
New Shakspeare Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. James Spedding on Mr. Daniel's theory of the relation between the first and second quartos of "Romeo and Juliet").
SATURDAY, Oct. 9.
Hull Dog Show (three days).
Horticultural Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles	In.
	Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air	Dew Point	Relative Humidity	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.		
22	29.777	62.0	58.9	90	58.9	70.8	WSW. W. NNW.	247	146	
23	30.066	54.5	51.6	90	53.4	60.3	ENE. E.	399	469	
24	30.032	54.9	51.6	89	52.2	60.8	E. ESE.	377	030	
25	29.967	59.5	53.2	81	53.8	69.0	SSE. SSW. WSW.	217	130	
26	29.784	59.7	54.6	84	51.0	66.1	SSW. S.	462	010	
27	29.752	54.1	43.9	70	51.4	64.8	SW. WSW.	422	083	
28	29.674	56.5	50.6	82	53.1	62.0	SW. WSW.	214	170	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.635	30.103	30.101	29.865	29.877	29.631	29.70
Temperature of Air	60.4	58.9	55.14	64.8	61.2	57.3	57.7
Temperature of Evaporation	62.7	55.1	62.9	60.3	57.9	51.3	54.9
Direction of Wind	W.	NE.	E.	SW.	SSW.	WSW.	W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 9.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 40	4 4	4 20	4 34	4 50	5 15	5 40

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CALENDAR for WEEK ending OCTOBER 9, 1875.

MONDAY, OCT. 4.—Exhibition of Firework-making by One Hundred of Messrs. Brock's Employees. Midget Haulons.
TUESDAY, OCT. 5.—Comedy, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.—Mrs. Stirling, Mr. Charles Wyndham, Mr. E. Righton, Mr. C. Collette (by permission of S. Bancroft, Esq.), &c. Cat Show. Midget Haulons.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6.—Orchestral Concert. Midget Haulons. Second Day of Cat Show.
THURSDAY, OCT. 7.—Comedy, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.—Messrs. Henry Neville, E. P. Edgar, G. W. Anson (by permission of H. Neville, Esq.), Miss Fowler (by permission of H. Neville, Esq.), &c. Great Firework Display. Descent of Signor Gregorini. Midget Haulons. Cat Show.
FRIDAY, OCT. 8.—Midget Haulons.
SATURDAY, OCT. 9.—Second Winter Concert. Midget Haulons.
Monday to Friday, One Shilling. Saturday, Half a Crown; or by Guinea Season Ticket.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK COMMENCING 4th inst.
MONDAY.—Colleen on the High Tight Wire. Entertainment in Circus, &c. PROMENADE CONCERTS, with Military Band. Every Evening (except Friday).
TUESDAY.—Opera—SONNAMBULA, with the Carl Rosa Opera Company (first appearance of Miss Rose Hersee).
WEDNESDAY.—Colleen on the High Tight Wire. Entertainment in Circus, &c.
THURSDAY.—Offenbach's Opera Bouffe, THE BRIGANDS (see Daily Papers). Colleen, &c.
FRIDAY.—Colleen on the High Tight Wire. Entertainment in Circus, &c.
SATURDAY.—Opera, with Carl Rosa Opera Company. Revivition of the successful Illumination of the Grove and Rural Park. Military Band. Open Air Singing, &c. Admission, One Shilling every day this week. The October Guinea Season Ticket now ready, including membership of the Alexandra Palace Art Union.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT will REOPEN on MONDAY, OCT. 4, with EYES AND NO EYES, a Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain; and A TALE OF OLD CHINA. Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday) at Eight: every Thursday and Saturday Monday at Three. St. George's Hall, Langham-place, Oxford Circus. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 6s.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIA.

A SPECIAL EXTRA NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will shortly be issued, containing numerous Illustrations of the principal Indian Cities, Temples, Natural Scenery, Native Manners and Costumes, Sports and Pastimes, and of all the chief Objects of Interest in relation to the forthcoming Royal Tour in India.

The accompanying Description will be written by GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, the local details being supplied by an eminent Indian resident.

This Special Number will consist of FORTY-EIGHT PAGES, inclosed in an Ornamental Wrapper.

PRICE ONE SHILLING; Post-free in the United Kingdom, 3d. extra.

To ensure a supply, orders should be given at once.

TO ADVERTISERS.

No more Advertisements for this Special Indian Number can be received.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, W.C.

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ABROAD.
Copies for the Colonies and Foreign Countries printed on thin paper, must have stamps affixed to them at the following rates:—

Africa, West Coast of	1d	Germany	1d
Alexandria, via Brindisi	2d	Gibraltar { via Southampton	1d
Australia { via Southampton	1d	via France	2d
via Brindisi	3d	Holland,	1d
Austria	1d	India { via Southampton	1d
Belgium	1d	via Brindisi	3d
Brazil	1d	Italy	1d
Canada	1d	Mexico	1d
Cape of Good Hope	1d	New Zealand	1d
China { via Southampton	1d	Norway	1d
via Brindisi	3d	Spain	2d
Constantinople { via Vienna	1d	Sweden	1d
via Marseilles	2d	Switzerland	1d
Denmark	1d	United States	1d
France	1d	West Indies	1d

Copies of the ordinary edition sent abroad require double the above rates. Newspapers for foreign countries must be posted within eight days of the day of publication.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2,

contains:—
Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Bateman in "Macbeth."
Close of the Thames Yachting Season: The Yachts Saluting their Rear-Commodore.
The Arctic Expedition: Shooting Walrus with the Harpoon-Gun.
Farnworth Agricultural Horse and Dog Show.
Away with a Good Cub. Drawn by Miss G. Bowers.
The Last American Patent.
Our Artist at Doncaster.
Pheasants in a Covert.
Gentlemen in Waiting.
Salmon Brook.
Inniskilling Dragoon Sports at Dundalk.
Our Captious Critic.
Shooting Notes. "Rugby" on Racing Past and Future. Lord William Lennox on Coaching. The Historian's Horn-Book. Andy O'Rourke's Rambles. "Macbeth" at the Lyceum. Dramatic Critiques. Latest News from the Moors and Forests. Chess. And all the Sporting and Dramatic News of the Week.
Published at the Office, 198, Strand. Every Saturday. Price 6d.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.—THIS EVENING (SATURDAY), OCT. 2, at Eight o'clock, MARRIAGE OF FIGARO; MONDAY, OCT. 4, TROVATORE; TUESDAY, OCT. 5, FAUST; WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6, THE PORTER OF HAVRE; THURSDAY, OCT. 7, SIEGE OF ROCHELLE; FRIDAY, OCT. 8, BOHEMIAN GIRL.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.

The Largest and most Magnificent Theatre in the World. Open Every Evening at 7.30. New Proscenium and the interior magnificently redecorated.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Performing EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at Three and Eight.

The universally celebrated MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS, THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT IN EXISTENCE.

ELEVENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR OF ONE UNBROKEN SEASON AT ST. JAMES'S HALL. The Company is now composed of UPWARDS OF FORTY ARTISTES, comprising in its ranks some of the finest Vocalists and Instrumentalists in Eng'nd. THE WORDS AND MUSIC OF ALL THE SONGS sung by the

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS are written expressly for them by the most eminent Authors and Composers of the age, amongst whom may be enumerated Henry S. Leigh, E. L. Blanchard, Charles J. Junipole, John Thomson, F. Stainforth, Frank Vizetelly, R. Harrison, Geoffrey Turner, H. Sampson, Herr Meyer Lutz, J. R. Thomas, R. Cane, Charles Blamphin, &c. Doors open for Day Performance at 2.30. Evening 7.30.

No fees. No charge for Programmes. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

Mr. W. S. LESLIE, the marvellous Alto, will sing at every Performance.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.—The last week but one of HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS ACROSS the ATLANTIC and through the United States of America, closing Saturday, Oct. 16. "A masterpiece of scenic painting and mechanical device."—Standard, Aug. 2. The Grand Panoramata faithfully portraying the landing of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh terminates each representation. Excursions daily at Three and Eight. Tickets, 1s. to 5s., at Austin's office, St. James's Hall.

PROFESSOR TENNANT'S LECTURES on MINERALS

and ROCKS, at KING'S COLLEGE, are given on Wednesday and Friday mornings, from Nine to Ten o'clock, and on Thursday evenings from Eight to Nine. The Lectures commence WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6, and will be continued to Easter. Fee for Morning Lectures, 23s.; Evening, 21s. 6d. Private Instruction in Geology and Mineralogy can be had at 149, Strand, by those unable to attend Public Lectures.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1875.

The celebration, on Monday last, at Darlington, of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the first railway in the United Kingdom for passenger traffic—the Stockton and Darlington line—has been a fruitful topic of reflection and of speculation. Fifty years ago how little did the world dream of what would spring from the then completed local enterprise of George Stephenson and Joseph Pease! There were scoffers in those days, as in all days, against any novelty, seriously proposed, which carried within it a promise of benefits before undreamt of. Few they were whose faith in the new system of locomotion embraced half the extent of advantage which it was destined to effect. The contrast between now and then so far transcends imagination that it is credible only because it has been realised. No seer would have ventured to predict it. Not even they who may justly be regarded as the founders of the railway system were bold enough to anticipate the marvellous rapidity of its growth, the never-ceasing improvement of its appliances, or the collateral social and political changes of which it has been the prolific parent. Fifty years are much in the life of an individual, but are not much in the history of a nation. Yet, perhaps, during the last half century there has been more progress in what we call civilisation—not a little of which must be ascribed to the railway system of intercommunication—than had been achieved during many foregoing centuries.

Darlington was properly enough chosen as the locality in which the railway jubilee should be celebrated. Its association with the men who started the system pointed it out as the fittest locality in which to hold a festive commemoration of its birth. The rites—if they may be so called—practised on the occasion were not unworthy of it. Though extremely simple, they were, on the whole, very apposite and effective. There was an exhibition of locomotives, so arranged as to be illustrative of the changes and improvements of structure which they have undergone from first to last. There was the unveiling of a statue of Joseph Pease, erected by the Municipality in honour of their renowned fellow-townsmen; there was a presentation to the Municipality, by a munificent member of that body, of a portrait in oil of the same illustrious personage; and there was a banquet, at which, of course, the meaning and moral of the preceding ceremonies were set forth in eloquent terms. The occasion was one which hardly needed the presence of the great ones of the land to gild the proceedings. It spoke for itself. It required no adventitious splendours. It was grander in its own character, in its meaning, and in the lessons which it unfolded to all who were capable of receiving them, than any extraneous pomp and circumstance could have made it. It dwarfed all personal and even official pretensions which were not in some special sense intertwined with its own. It shed honour upon those who took part in it, rather than received honour from them. The sentiments it evoked were those, not so much of personal admiration, as of wonder at the succession of events claiming commemoration. It was not, in the stricter sense of the word, a local triumph; not even a national one. The subject of the exultant outpouring of emotion which characterised it was one in which all the world might take a more or less lively interest.

We are not going into the facts. We refrain from attempting even the barest outline of them, from a deep consciousness of the inadequacy of our powers to compress them within the limits at our command. Indeed, if we were able to summarise them, they would scarcely suit the taste of the generality of readers. The facts may be best set forth in figures. The tabular statements published in the Times of Monday may be justly regarded as the most complete and exhaustive summing up of the whole matter. But, however instructive they may be to statistical students, they cannot be described as attractive to other minds. There is romance in them, but it is a romance lying far below the surface. They yield abundant and magnificent fruit to such as can reach it, but the ability to do so is confined to a small minority. Such a picture, however, of rapid growth has perhaps never been before exhibited in bare arithmetical signs.

The collateral benefits conferred upon society by the railway system of intercommunication are even more striking than those which are direct. Especially is that the case in the United Kingdom. There are not many, perhaps, who can realise what the ways, the wants, and the habits of our countrymen were fifty years ago. They have passed through a process of transformation as wide in extent as it has been swift in progression. There are

few departments of personal, social, intellectual, political, or even moral life, to which it has not imparted an expanding and elevating impulse. It has enlarged the area of our recreations and enjoyments. It has given numberless facilities for the exercise and indulgence of our relative affections. It has completely revolutionised our methods of trade and commerce. It has to a great extent equalised what used to be local advantages. It has inspired into almost all classes higher tastes, and has thereby given to intelligence higher purposes and powers. It has raised up new centres of population, while it has linked them together with a far greater force of unity. We speak of these things in abstract terms, but every man's experience will promptly supply him with vivid illustrations of them. There is more life in the community than ever there was before, and its life is more generally diffused over the entire body. Men know each other better than they did, and, by more frequent intercourse, are gradually effacing those peculiarities of pursuit and character which tended to keep them apart. London, for instance, is far better acquainted with the country, and is far better supplied with the commodities which the country only can produce; and the country is far more familiar with London and with all that distinguishes the capital than used to be the case. Hence, an amelioration of manners in the main, subject, it is true, to some conspicuous and lamentable exceptions. And hence, a higher appreciation of the arts of peace, and a deeper dislike to that violence of methods which is provocative of insurrectionary passions. No doubt there is another side to the picture, but this, perhaps, is not the fittest time to turn to it. A jubilee has always been, from its first institution, a time of rejoicing. We are disinclined just now to shade pleasant reflections by moralising inopportunities.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, was present at a ball given yesterday week, at Inverary Castle, by the Duke and Duchess of Argyll to the principal tenantry and townspeople of Inverary. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Princess Beatrice, and the Duke of Argyll, drove, on Saturday last, along the shores of Loch Fyne. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, with the various members of their family, attended Divine service, performed at Inverary Castle by the Rev. Dr. Macgregor, minister of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh. On Monday her Majesty planted two trees in the grounds of the castle in commemoration of her visit; and on Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Beatrice, drove along the Grand Avenue behind the town of Inverary, and also visited Glenstair and Glenfyne. On Wednesday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice took leave of the Duke and Duchess of Argyll and left the castle upon their return to Balmoral. During the Queen's visit at Inverary the principal families of the neighbourhood were presented to her Majesty, and were entertained at dinner at the castle by the Duke and Duchess of Argyll. Prince Leopold returned to Balmoral on Tuesday from a series of visits.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and the Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, arrived at Sandringham House yesterday week from Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess, Prince Albert Victor, and Prince George attended Divine service on Sunday at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Sandringham Park. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow and the Rev. Canon Tarver, Rector of Stisted, officiated. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar arrived at Sandringham on a visit to their Royal Highnesses.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with Prince Alfred of Edinburgh, left Copenhagen on Wednesday week in the Imperial Russian steam-yacht *Djirava* for England. They were accompanied on board by the King and the members of the Danish Royal family, and by the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Russia. After a stormy passage, the yacht, owing to the unfavourable weather, anchored off Sheerness on Saturday night, proceeding to Gravesend, on Sunday morning, when the Duke and Duchess landed, and travelled by special train on the North Kent railway to Charing-cross, whence they drove to Clarence House. The Duke and Duchess went to Drury Lane Theatre on Monday evening, and on Wednesday evening to the promenade concert at Covent Garden Theatre.

The Duke of Edinburgh has presented the Queen with a pair of splendid brown cobs, standing 14 hands 2 in., which have arrived at the Royal mews, Windsor Castle.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke of Connaught arrived at Berlin on Sunday from Potsdam, accompanied by the Imperial Crown Princess of Germany. The Duke, having paid a farewell visit to the Emperor, left at noon for England. The German Crown Prince and Princess and Princes William and Henry accompanied his Royal Highness to the Lehrte Station. Lord Odo Russell and the other members of the British Embassy were present. The Duke arrived at Dover on Monday, in the special mail-steamer *Samphire*, from Calais. He was received on landing by Major General Parke, C.B., commanding the south-eastern district. After partaking of luncheon at the Lord Warden Hotel, his Royal Highness left by the boat-train of the South-Eastern Railway for London.

A pair of handsome piebald ponies, presented to Prince and Princess Christian by the Emperor of Russia, have arrived safely at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.

The Duke of Westminster and Lady Beatrice Grosvenor have left on a tour in Germany. The Duchess and Lady Elizabeth have left Cliveden on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, at Carton House, Maynooth, Ireland.

The Duchess of Leeds has joined the Duke at Gog-magog, Cambridgeshire.

The Duchess of Richmond and the Ladies Lennox have arrived at Gordon Castle from a tour in Germany.

Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury has arrived at Duncombe Park on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Feversham.

Earl and Countess Cadogan have left town for Woodrising Hall, their seat in Norfolk.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have arrived at Knowsley, their seat in Lancashire, from Fairhill, near Tunbridge Wells.

Earl and Countess Spencer have left Creyke, their seat in Norfolk, to visit Lord and Lady Suffield at Gunton Park.

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and the Ladies Fitzwilliam have arrived at Coolatlin, in the county of Wicklow, from Wentworth House, Yorkshire.

The Earl of Devon has arrived at Newcastle, his estate in Ireland.

The Earl of Carnarvon arrived at Highclere Castle, on Saturday last, from Balmoral.

The Earl and Countess of Caithness gave a ball last week at Barrogill Castle, Caithness, to celebrate the coming of age of the Count de Medina Pomar, only son of her Ladyship, who on this auspicious occasion assumes the family title as Duke de Medina. A dance was given to the servants and tenantry.

Viscount and Viscountess Halifax have arrived at Howick Hall on a visit to Earl and Countess Grey.

Lady Francis and Miss Gordon have arrived at Aboyn, Aberdeenshire, the Marquis of Huntly's seat in the North.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the eldest son of the late Premier to the Hon. Gertrude Stuart took place, on Thursday, at the parish church of St. George, Hanover square. Mr. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and Mrs. Gladstone, Earl Granville, Sir R. Phillimore, and a large circle were present. The Hon. C. Lyttelton was best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Gray, assisted by the Rev. Stephen Gladstone. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Mary Stuart, the Hon. Mary Cavendish, Miss Grenfell, Miss Mary Gladstone, Miss Helen Gladstone, and Miss Gertrude Glynn. The bride was attired in a dress of rich white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace and orange-blossoms. At the conclusion of the ceremony the newly-married couple left town for Cliveden, the seat of the Duke of Westminster, where they will pass the honeymoon.

The *Morning Post* states that marriages are arranged between Mr. Edward Maxwell Kenney Herbert, son of the Rev. Arthur K. Herbert, Rector of Bourton, Warwickshire, and Lady Jane Frances Anna White, youngest daughter of the Earl of Bantry; and between Major Walter George Stirling, only son of Sir Walter G. and Lady Caroline Stirling, and Viscountess Clifden.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bower, Edward J., to be Rector of Woolton.
Edwards, Charles S., Vicar of Llanddewi-Rydderch, Aberystwyth.
Ellison, Prebendary; Rector of Great Hasleby, near Tetsworth.
Gibbs, J. G., Vicar of Lealeigh; Vicar of St. Mary's, Spoonhamland.
Houchen, Edward; Curate-in-Charge of Landulph.
Kaufmann, M.; Evening Lecturer at St. Mary's, Chard.
Lee, T. W.; Vicar of Lealeigh.
Owen, T. W.; Vicar of St. Nicholas's, Leicester.
Fyers, H. S.; Vicar of St. John's, Peterborough.
Thomas, E. T. W.; Vicar of St. Mark's, Gloucester.
Wilkins, Arthur Drummond; Rector of Cattistock, Dorset.—*Gazette.*

A meeting of the Maidstone and Mid-Kent Association of the Church Missionary Society was held at the Townhall, Maidstone, on Monday—the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding.

In accordance with the recommendation of Convocation, St. Andrew's Day, the 30th inst., will be observed in the English Church as the day of intercession for missions.

A scheme has been set on foot by the Very Rev. Dr. Bickersteth, Dean of Lichfield, for the renovation of the west front of the cathedral, which is one of the most elegant façades in the country.

A harvest festival was held, on Sunday, at St. James's, Clerkenwell, at which Mr. Rose, the new Vicar, preached. The Rev. W. Holderness, the defeated candidate at the recent election of a Vicar for Clerkenwell, has lodged a caveat against the induction of the Rev. J. H. Rose.

The iron church that has been erected in Woolcott Park, Bristol, during the last three or four months was opened for public worship last week, the first sermon within it being preached by the Bishop of the diocese. There are no pews in the church, chairs being used instead, and all the seats are free.

The Dean of Manchester, preaching at a choral festival held in St. Augustine's Church, Pendlebury, last Saturday, maintained that instrumental music as an adjunct to the voice was approved of by God in all revelations of His will. He specially recommended the use in churches of Gregorian music, the merits of which were simplicity and devoutness of expression.

On Tuesday the Duchess of Bedford laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Luton. She was accompanied by the Marquis of Tavistock, Colonel Gilpin, and others. The Dean of Ely preached the introductory sermon. A public luncheon was held at the Townhall afterwards, where it was announced that the Duke of Bedford had sent a subscription of £1000 towards the new edifice.

The additional two half-tone bells presented by Mr. C. W. Lea, at a cost of £300, have arrived at Worcester Cathedral, they having been cast by Messrs. Taylor and Co., of Loughborough, who also cast the whole peal. These bells will soon be placed in the tower, and very shortly a number of tunes will be added to the chimes. The two bells sound B and G, and weigh 11 cwt. and 18 cwt. and are of excellent tone.

The Church of St. Mary Woolnoth is undergoing extensive alterations. The galleries and pews are all to be removed, the communion-table will be raised on two steps, and the magnificent altar-piece of carved oak, which is now completely hidden, will be brought to view. The organ and pulpit will be removed to the north aisle, and a handsome lectern will supersede the reading and clerk's desks. A new tessellated pavement will be laid down, the total estimated cost being £1200.

The Church of St. Hilary, Spridlington, Lincolnshire, one of the three in England having this dedication (St. Hilary in Cornwall, and Wallasey in Cheshire, being the other two), was recently consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln. This church, which is a solid and substantial structure, in the Geometrical-Decorated style, of very pleasing design, from the plans of Mr. James Fowler, of Louth, replaces a mean building erected during the last century, and forms an appropriate monument to the late much beloved and respected rector, the Rev. H. F. Hutton, to whose memory it has been rebuilt.

The parish church of Hughenden, dedicated to St. Michael, having been restored, was reopened by the Bishop of the diocese (Dr. Mackarness) on Wednesday. The church stands in a picturesque part of Buckinghamshire, about two miles from High Wycombe, near Hughenden Manor, the seat of the Premier, who is lord of the manor. Mr. Disraeli presided at a public luncheon held subsequent to the reopening. While proposing the health of the Bishop of the diocese, he observed that he trusted his auditors would show to the country that it was possible to combine the "beauty of holiness" with the profession of the Protestant faith of the Church of England. Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, M.P., who was a guest, replied to the toast of his health, which was proposed by the Premier.

Lord Coleridge took the chair at a meeting held at Ottery, on Tuesday, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and, in the course of an eloquent address, his Lordship said he could not understand men who, professing to receive the truth of the Gospel, were indifferent whether other nations shared in their faith or continued to believe in Buddhism, Mohammedanism, or in the wild superstitions of Central Africa and the islands of the Pacific. As with individuals so with nations and churches. They might depend upon it that a Church had ceased to believe in its Divine importance if it was careless about its doctrines or lukewarm in advancing them in distant countries amongst the heathen people. Some time ago this might have been said almost with truth of the Church of England; but he was thankful it had been aroused to a sense of its duty, and, however imperfectly, was, he trusted, earnestly and honestly endeavouring to do it.

Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, was reopened, on Sunday, by the Bishop of Oxford, who preached on the occasion. The church, which is used by the Household troops, has been restored by the Incumbent, the Rev. Arthur Robins, M.A., with funds raised by public subscription. A pulpit of Caen stone, supported by green marble pilasters, and sculptured with subjects representing the crucifixion, resurrection, and ascension of the Saviour, has been erected upon the north east of the chancel. It is the gift of the officers of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and bears upon a brass the following inscription:—"To the Glory of God and the memory of Lieutenant-Colonel Sussex Vane Stephenson, who died on the 28th of June, 1872, when serving on the staff in India, and Captain Cecil Haffenden Hall, who died on the 30th of August, 1874. Erected by their Brother Officers of the Scots Fusilier Guards." The walls of the chancel have been decorated. Four figures of the Evangelists have been painted between the lights of the east window, and a reredos, executed by Mrs. Robins, has been placed above the communion-table.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was present, on Wednesday, at the ceremony of reopening Holy Trinity Church, Maidstone, and preached the sermon on the occasion. At a public luncheon which followed in the Townhall, his Grace, responding to the toast of his health, dwelt upon the duties of an Archbishop amid the conflicting opinions in the Church at the present time. Even if he left out of sight for a moment the diocese of Canterbury, there was a large amount of duty connected with the general Church of England not very easy to manage, for every man had an opinion of his own nowadays, and he looked upon it as a wholesome sign that men thought for themselves. But then it did not make the management of their various thoughts at all more easy. Every woman, too, was now so highly educated that she was perfectly competent to pronounce almost an infallible opinion upon any subject of theology or any other 'ology.' It became more difficult than ever to keep all together, and it was their especial mission to try to keep people on good terms with one another. Not, indeed, to sacrifice truth, because that would be a frightful consummation of the duties which devolved upon the Archbishop of Canterbury; but so far as truth and goodness were capable of being preserved amid the heterogeneous mass of diverse opinions upon small matters which divide good people in the present day.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At a recent meeting of the council of Owens College, Manchester, it was announced that the late Mrs. Lee, widow of the late Bishop of Manchester, had bequeathed to the college the sum of £1000, free of legacy duty, to be called "The Lee Greek Testament Prize Fund," for the endowment of two annual prizes to be given to "two of the most proficient students of the Greek Testament at the said college."

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have, in response to representations made to them, presented sufficient land upon which to build new grammar schools in the city of St. Asaph, the present buildings being very inadequate to the requirements of the school. The newly-appointed governing body have begun a scheme for a new building, and already some £700 has been subscribed, which, it is believed, will be increased to £1000 by the people of the city.

The head-mastership of Wakefield Grammar School has been filled up by the election of Mr. R. L. Leighton, M.A., first assistant-master in Cheltenham College, and late Exhibitioner of Balliol College, Oxford. Mr. Leighton obtained a first-class in classical moderations, and again in the school of *litera humaniores* in Michaelmas Term, 1871. Wakefield School has lately been reorganised under a scheme framed by the Endowed Schools Commissioners.

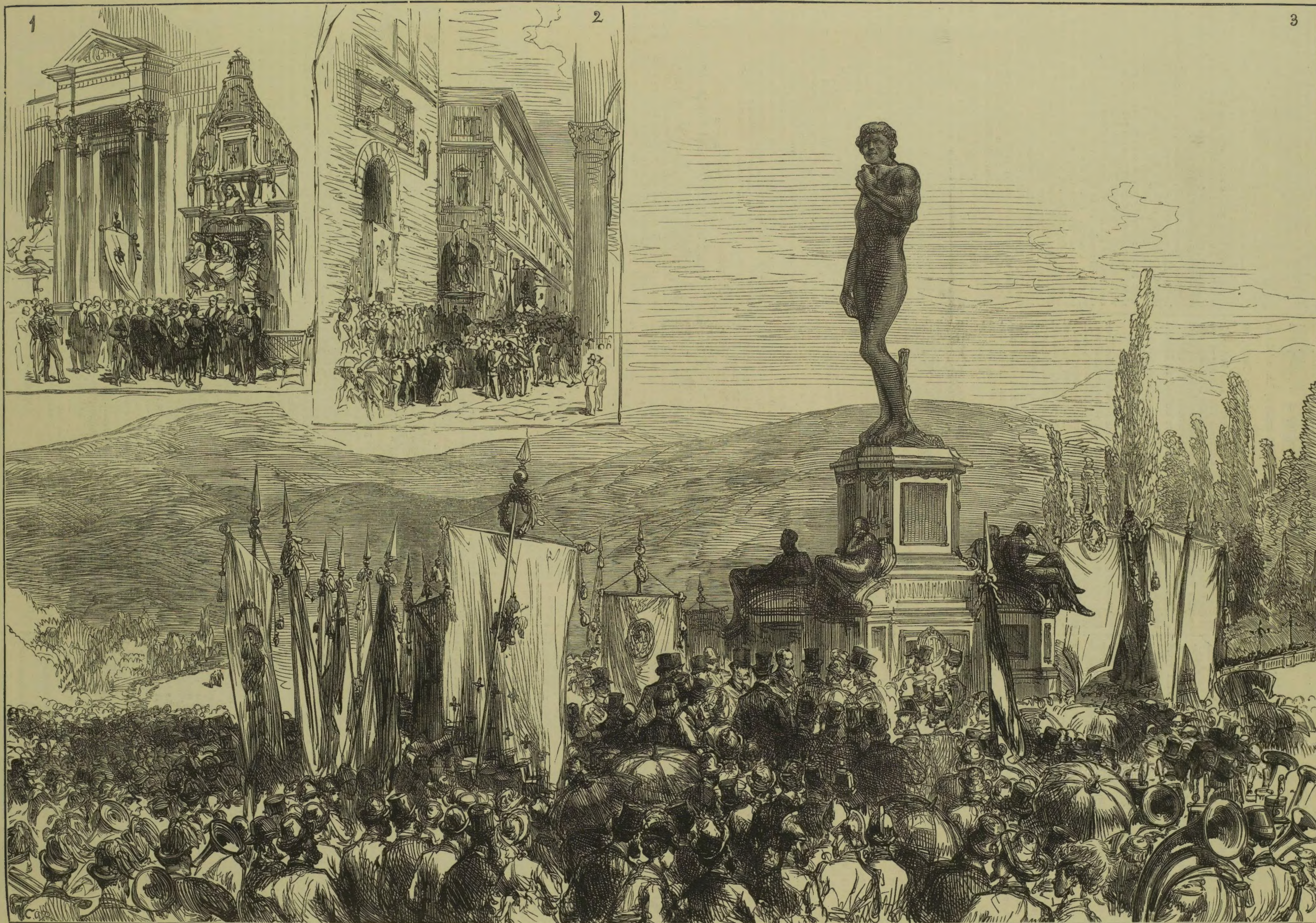
Canon Morse, chairman of the Nottingham University extension scheme, states that out of the 101 candidates who passed the examination in connection with it 41 were placed in the first class.

A donation of £200 has been received from "A Friend" by the trustees of the Worcester Blind College Scholarship Fund.

The College of Chemistry and Pharmacy at Naples has granted the degree of Doctor to Mr. Henry Lamplough.

Some elegant novelties have been issued by the Oxford University Press, in the form of bibles and prayer-books having small chains, by which they can be attached to ladies' dresses.

The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company is rapidly performing its task of making the submarine cable to be laid down between Sydney, New South Wales, and Nelson, New Zealand, a distance of nearly twelve hundred miles. This line, its construction, and its future working, was undertaken five months ago by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, making an agreement for that purpose with Sir Julius Vogel, Prime Minister of New Zealand, jointly with a representative of the New South Wales Government, which latter province bears one third of the guaranteed yearly interest upon the whole cost. Sir Julius Vogel, accompanied by several other gentlemen, visited the works of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company at East Greenwich on Wednesday afternoon. He was received by Admiral Richards, a director of that company, Mr. Clifford, engineer in charge of the works, Mr. Shuter, and others. He minutely inspected every process of the manufacture, which is in a most satisfactory state. The steamships *Edinburgh* and *Hibernia*, belonging to the company, are to be employed in carrying out and laying the cable, under the command of Captains Manning and Pato. The *Edinburgh*, now lying off the company's wharf at East Greenwich, has received her load, consisting mostly of the heavy shore ends, and will probably leave the Thames on Monday next. The *Hibernia*, of 3200 tons burden, will convey a thousand-miles' length of the deep-sea cable, which is of lighter make than the shore ends. It is hoped that both vessels will reach Australia early in December; and that in January or February, the best summer months of that region, the telegraph will be successfully completed. There is already a complete system of land telegraphs all over both the principal islands of New Zealand.



1. VISITING MICHEL ANGELO'S TOMB IN THE CATHEDRAL OF SANTA CROCE.

2. PROCESSION STARTING FROM THE UFFIZI PALACE.

3. INAUGURATION OF THE MONUMENTAL BRONZE COPY OF THE "DAVID," AT SAN MINIATO.



DIVING OPERATIONS AT THE WRECK OF THE VANGUARD.—SKETCHED FROM ON BOARD H.M.S. AMELIA DESPATCH-BOAT.

WRECK OF H.M.S. VANGUARD.

The Illustration with which we are supplied by a sketch from the pencil of Captain S. P. Oliver, R.A., on board the despatch-boat *Amelia*, shows the boats engaged in waiting upon the divers who went down to explore the wreck, and to cut away the spars and rigging, at a depth of eighteen fathoms in the Irish Sea. The sketch was made on the 20th ult., since which time these operations have been greatly interrupted, if not stopped for the remainder of the season, by the violent gales of last week. The coast of Wicklow forms the background of this view, its most conspicuous elevation being the Great Sugarloaf Mountain, and to the right hand is Killiney hill, above Kingstown, with the entrance to Dublin Bay. To the right-hand side also is H.M. gun-boat, the *Goshawk*, while the Admiralty steam-tug *Carron*, from Plymouth Dockyard, lies to the left-hand of the view. A couple of steam lighters, or "lumps," are moored in the intermediate space. The men in two of the boats are seen to be engaged in letting down or helping up the divers, equipped in their pot helmets, with glazed holes to look through, and with flexible indiarubber tubes for the air they are to breathe. The ropes are worked by means of a winding-machine inclosed in the box, with a hand-wheel attached, which is erected in the middle part of the boat. Other boats are occupied with the raising of the spars from the wreck, previously cut loose by the divers below. It has been found difficult to cut through the wire-rope rigging, and there was great danger of the men being entangled in it.

The court-martial held on board H.M.S. *Royal Adelaide*, at Devonport, to inquire into the conduct of Captain Richard Dawkins, Lieutenant Hathorn, and Navigating Lieutenant Thomas, has concluded its proceedings. On Tuesday, when Rear-Admiral Lord John Hay presided as usual, the examination of witnesses was finished; and Captain Dawkins then addressed the Court in his defence. He refrained from making any comment upon the conduct of those on board the *Iron Duke*. At twenty minutes before one o'clock, when he was called on deck, his ship was going at a speed of eight knots an hour in a dense fog, which he did not think safe. As leader of the port column of the squadron, he therefore made signal by his steam-whistle to the *Iron Duke*, which was three cables' length astern, that it should reduce its speed. The speed of the *Vanguard* was at the same time reduced to six knots. Only seven minutes elapsed before the collision, and the *Iron Duke* ought to have been nearly two cables off, right astern, when she struck the *Vanguard* on the port beam. The *Iron Duke* had returned no answer to the signal, and it was not for him to say how or why she came to run into the *Vanguard*. While reducing speed on board the *Vanguard*, a vessel was perceived close ahead, upon which he ordered the ship to be stopped, but as Lieutenant Hathorn simultaneously ordered the helm to be put hard a-starboard, this was followed by an order to go on right ahead. The *Vanguard* had only turned aside one point and a quarter from her previous course. A few seconds after this she was struck by the *Iron Duke*. He could not think he was wrong in reducing speed in as dense a fog as he ever saw, with ships of various kinds in that sea, emigrant-ships, merchantmen, and fishing-vessels, which might be destroyed by a collision. It was reasonable for him to suppose, from the silence of the *Iron Duke*, that she had dropped astern in his wake. He next defended his conduct, and that of the other officers of the *Vanguard*, after the collision. The whole time, until the actual sinking of the ship, was an hour and twelve minutes. The crew began to take to the boats forty minutes after the collision, and he remained on board the ship ten minutes longer. There was only forty minutes of working time in which any attempt could be made to save the ship, and in the last twenty minutes of that forty he could not rely upon any time at all. His first order was to close all watertight doors and spaces, by which he hoped to confine the inflow of water to that compartment of the ship where the hole was made by the ram of the *Iron Duke*. While the engineers and carpenters were doing this, he ordered the boats' crews to get ready, for he thought it likely that they might be summoned to assist the *Iron Duke*. Five minutes afterwards it was reported to him that, although the doors were all closed, the water was rising in the boiler-room, and the ship was sinking. The steam-pumps could not be used, and he therefore ordered the winch pumps to be worked, and guns of distress to be fired. The *Iron Duke* came up, ten minutes after the collision, and sent her boats, in which the sick were removed from the *Vanguard*. Ten minutes later, as one of those boats was leaving, he hailed it, to send a verbal message to Captain Hickley, to ask if the *Iron Duke* would take the *Vanguard* in tow. There was no other power to move the *Vanguard*, as she had no steam, and was water-logged. No reply was sent to his message, and nothing was therefore done to remove the ship into shallow water. Two most powerful hand-pumps, the nine-inch and the seven-inch, were then at work, and other pumps were being got ready, but the ship was fast sinking. Half an hour after the collision he was informed by his principal officers, Commander Tandy, Navigating Lieutenant Thomas, Commander Young, and others, that they considered the time had arrived for abandoning the ship to her fate. The engine-room compartment was full of water up to the maindeck combings; the maindeck ports were nearly down to the water's edge. The level of the water outside was much above the engine-room hatch; in a few minutes it must run over, and then another large compartment of the ship, that of the provision, must be filled. It already contained much water, from damage to the separating bulkhead by the collision, which had no doubt started the rivets and disturbed the internal structure of the ship. The mischief done was evidently far beyond any pumping power; and he could not, at such a crisis, enter into nice calculations of the power of flotation of the ship. He therefore acquiesced in the opinion of his officers, that it was time to save the lives of the men, and called away all hands to the boats. This order was being executed, at twenty-five minutes past one, when Mr. Brown, the chief engineer, deceived by a slight pause in the rising of the water in the engine-room hatchway, probably from the water there having found new channels, suggested that one more effort should be made to save the ship. The suggestion was well and honestly meant, and it was met in a similar spirit; the men returned to the pumps "as men should do their duty." In ordering this, he (Captain Dawkins) acted contrary to the advice of all his principal officers except the chief engineer; but they did not repeat their advice, for all equally felt that it was their duty to go down with their ship rather than that the slightest reflection should be thrown upon their conduct in their efforts to save her. They all felt a pride in their noble ship, and it might well be imagined what distress was caused to them all by her fate. It was from no dereliction of duty on their part. For this conviction he and they were sincerely thankful, and they were, above all, most grateful to God for their merciful preservation.

On Wednesday morning the Court assembled at ten o'clock, and remained four hours in deliberation, after which the Deputy Judge Advocate read their judgment as follows:—

"Having heard the evidence, the Court is of opinion that the loss of the *Vanguard* was occasioned by the *Iron Duke*

coming into collision with her on Sept. 1; that such collision was caused, firstly, by the high rate of speed at which the squadron was proceeding in a fog; secondly, by Captain Dawkins, when leader of his division, leaving the deck of his ship before the evolution which was being performed was completed, as there were indications of foggy weather at the time; thirdly, by the unnecessary reduction of the speed of the *Vanguard* without a signal from the Vice-Admiral in command of the squadron, and without the *Vanguard* making the proper signal to the *Iron Duke*; fourthly, by the increased speed of the *Iron Duke* during a dense fog, the speed being already high; fifthly, by the *Iron Duke* improperly steering out of the line; sixthly, by the want of any fog-signal on the part of the *Iron Duke*. The Court is further of opinion that the foundering of the *Vanguard* might have been delayed, if not averted, by Captain Dawkins giving orders of immediate action being taken to get all available pumps worked, instead of employing his crew in hoisting out boats, and if Captain Dawkins, Commander Tandy, Navigating Lieutenant Thomas, and Mr. David Tiddy, carpenter, had shown more resource and energy in endeavouring to stop the breach from the outside with the means at their command, such as hammocks and sails; and that Captain Dawkins should have ordered Captain Hickley, of the *Iron Duke*, to tow the *Vanguard* into shallow water; that blame is imputable to Captain Dawkins for exhibiting want of judgment and for neglect of duty in handling his ship, and that he showed a want of resource, promptitude, and decision in the means he adopted for saving the *Vanguard* after the collision; that blame is imputable to Navigating Lieutenant Thomas for neglect of duty in not pointing out to his captain that there was shoaler water within a short distance, and in not having offered any suggestion as to the stopping of the leak on the outside; that Commander Tandy showed great want of energy as second in command under the circumstances; that Mr. Brown, the chief engineer, showed want of promptitude in not applying the means at his command to relieve the ship of water; and that blame is imputable to Mr. David Tiddy for not offering any suggestions to his captain as to the most efficient mode of stopping the leak, and for not taking immediate steps for sounding the compartments and reporting from time to time the progress of the water. The Court adjudges Captain Dawkins to be severely reprimanded and dismissed the *Vanguard*; Commander Tandy and Navigating Lieutenant Thomas to be severely reprimanded; and Mr. Brown and Mr. Tiddy to be reprimanded. The Court imputes no blame to the other officers and ship's company of H.M.S. *Vanguard* in reference to the loss of the ship, and they are acquitted."

There will be another court-martial, on the captain and officers of the *Iron Duke*.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Sept. 30.

Paris was considerably enlivened at the commencement of the week by the return of the *reservistes*, looking for the most part considerably the better for their twenty-eight days of hard work and fresh air. Of course, this return was duly celebrated by the heroes of the day and their friends in the manner customary on such occasions, and the former fought their battles over again over every description of vintage, from the champagne affected by the titled frequenters of the *Café Anglais* and the *Maison Dorée*, down to the cerulean-tinged *crus* of Argenteuil and Suresnes patronised by the *faubourien*. It is satisfactory to find that the *reservistes*, one and all, seem thoroughly contented with their lesson in soldiering, and are quite ready to excuse any of the inevitable little breakdowns attendant upon a first attempt. The higher military authorities, too, are equally well pleased.

Amongst these is to be reckoned the President of the Republic himself, who, moreover, could not have failed to be gratified by the reception he met with in the various districts he visited during the operations of the troops. The Marshal arrived at Vernon last Thursday, and on Sunday held a grand review of the Third Army Corps, numbering about 10,000 men. At the close of the review he left for Rouen, General de Cissey and several other officers of distinction remaining, in order to be present at a *déjeuner* given by General Lebrun, the commander of the Third Army Corps. The Minister of War, in a speech he made, said that, though much had been accomplished, much yet remained to be done, and urged everyone to profit by the example set by the Marshal President. The Marshal, on reaching Rouen, was formally received by the authorities, and drove to the Prefecture, where numerous presentations were made to him. Amongst those present was M. Raoul Duval, who, rather coolly, took it upon himself to inform the President that, though political dissensions existed between them, he might reckon upon his support, a gratuitous piece of information that was received in silence by the personage to whom it was addressed. After visiting the principal hospitals the Marshal returned to the Prefecture, where a banquet and reception were held in the course of the evening. Monday morning was spent in visiting the cathedral, the Church of St. Ouen, the law courts, and various leading manufactories, and in the afternoon the Marshal returned to Paris. On Tuesday he paid a visit to the Empress of Austria, who has arrived at the French capital from Sassetot en route for Vienna; and, after a flying visit to the Loiret this week, will take up his quarters at the Elysée till November.

The latest political utterance is that of Monsieur Léon Say at a banquet given at L'Isle Adam. In proposing the health of Marshal MacMahon, the Minister of Finance eulogised the results accomplished by the acceptance of the Constitution of Feb. 25. He pointed out that the financial results had been especially encouraging, that the vaults of the Bank of France had never been so full of bullion, that the amounts yielded by indirect taxation, one of the surest criterions of public prosperity, had considerably increased, and ascribed these results to the confidence of the country in the policy adopted by the Marshal. A Republican banquet, held on Sunday at St. Ulandé, afforded M. Louis Blanc the opportunity of pronouncing one of his eulogies in praise of the National Convention of the First Revolution; whilst M. Taillandier expressed a hope that all working men visiting the Philadelphia Exhibition would return home full of American ideas of liberty and independence.

One of those absurd rumours that circulate periodically relating to the great benefit France would obtain by annexing Belgium having found its way into print, some of the journals published in King Leopold's dominions have taken up the matter in a serious light. This has led to a semi-official note being communicated to the Paris papers stating that this susceptibility has created profound astonishment in France, where nobody dreams of such a project beyond a few fantastically-inclined publicists. Such a publication is sensible enough, and will no doubt appease the *braves Belges*, but its effect in Paris is marred by the frivolous prohibition of the printing of Admiral la Roncière le Noury's portrait by any

comic papers. A question of external politics of more importance is that of the assassination of M. Rigaudeau in Cuba by Spanish guerillas, which will be discussed at the meeting of the Permanent Committee to-day, and which has already been brought before the notice of the Spanish Government.

A little incident, that might have become serious, took place at the Hippodrom on Sunday. Two balloons, or rather aerial ships, had been advertised to ascend and to return within half an hour, in order to show the feasibility of navigation in the air. At least two thousand people paid to witness the experiment; but at the time appointed the inventor of one of the balloons flatly refused to make an ascent, on the ground that the gas supplied was not sufficiently good for the experiment to be successful. The crowd, of course, grumbled, but were temporarily pacified by seeing his colleague, Colonel Ardisson, start off in his machine, "*La Clef des Aïrs*." It soon, however, became apparent that the slight breeze then blowing was too strong for the navigating apparatus, and the "*Clef des Aïrs*" gradually drifted out of sight to the south-west, and, it is hardly necessary to say, did not return as announced. At the expiration of the half-hour the public became indignant, and demanded back their money, whereon they were informed that the Colonel, prior to his departure, had secured the receipts, and that at that moment they were, both figuratively and literally, *in nubibus*. The police had to interfere to prevent a serious disturbance.

SPAIN.

Nothing decisive has taken place between the Alfonsists and the Carlists during the past week. It was announced on Monday that the Carlists had suspended the bombardment of Guetaria and removed their artillery, after having fired about 700 shells into the town. The despatch adds that the Army of Navarre was still engaged in closing round the Carlist positions, and that General Loma had beaten the Carlist forces on the Valmaseda line, cutting off the communications with the Caranza Valley. Don Carlos is reported to be at Estella. We learn from Hendaye that a small force of Royalists attacked Lastola, occupied by several battalions of Carlists, and, after a short fight, the latter evacuated the village. Some Carlist bands which were proceeding to Catalonia were beaten in an encounter with General Martinez Campos. Santiago-Mendi was unsuccessfully attacked on Tuesday night by the Royal troops, though considerable loss is said to have been inflicted on the Carlists. The fighting was continued on Wednesday. Many Carlists are reported from Madrid to be laying down their arms, and several leaders to have dissolved their bands.

BELGIUM.

The King and Queen were present at the distribution of prizes to the laureates of the University in the ducal palace, Brussels, on the third day of the national fêtes in honour of the independence of Belgium. The Medical Congress at Brussels was brought to a close on Saturday.

ITALY.

Official intimation has been received by the Government of the German Emperor's visit to Italy. It is said that his Majesty will arrive at Milan on the 11th or 12th inst., and remain there four days.

The Roman Catholic congress at Florence closed on Sunday. Before separating, the members adopted a petition to the Italian Parliament praying for educational liberty. The Archbishop of Florence, in thanking the city for the hospitality it had afforded to the delegates, said that the object of the congress was to express hatred against error, but not against those who had been led astray. At a reception given by the Pope to the members of this congress the Duke of Salviati read a report of its labours, and received the praises of his Holiness for the zeal displayed by the meeting.

At the consistory last week the Pope first performed the ceremony of closing three new Cardinals' mouths, and then appointed Bishops to several European sees. His Holiness finally opened the mouths of the three Cardinals and presented them with their rings and titles.

HOLLAND.

The Minister of Finance brought forward the general Budget in yesterday week's sitting of the Second Chamber. The Minister said that the Treasury accounts for previous years had been completely balanced. The expenditure for 1876 is estimated at about 114,000,000 fl., or 2,300,000 fl. more than for the present year. This comprises 7,000,000 fl. for railways and 6,000,000 fl. for the system of national defence. The revenue is estimated at about 109,000,000 fl., and the Minister proposed to cover the deficit by an issue of Treasury notes to the extent of 5,000,000 fl. He explained, however, that these notes would not be required at present, nor would any extraordinary resources be necessary for the continuation of the works connected with the national defence. On account of future financial needs a revision of the system of taxation was necessary, and the Minister announced that he had prepared proposals to that effect.

On the same day the First Chamber adopted, by 23 votes against 12, a motion censuring the Ministers of Finance and the Interior for having concluded a contract with the Dutch-Rhenish Railway Company which failed to bind the company to establish a junction at Rotterdam. Dr. van Twist assured the House that his action was not designed to serve any political motive. The Minister of the Interior informed the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday, that the Minister of Finance and himself had tendered their resignation to the King immediately after the vote of censure upon them adopted by the First Chamber last Friday. His Majesty, however, refused to accept it, and both Ministers therefore remain in office.

GERMANY.

According to present arrangements, the opening of the German Parliament will take place between Oct. 20 and 25.

The Bavarian Diet was opened, on Tuesday, by Prince Luitpold in the name of the King. There was no speech from the Throne. The Chamber of Deputies met on Wednesday, when Herr von Off was elected president, and Herr Kurz vice-president; Dr. Joerg and Herr von Soden secretaries. They all belong to the Ultramontane party. The votes recorded were 78 Ultramontanes and 76 Liberals. The Liberal party voted for Herren von Stauffenberg, von Schluer, and Louis Duerschmidt. The members of the various standing committees were then balloted for, and this also resulted in favour of the Ultramontane party.

A bronze equestrian statue of the late King of Wurtemberg was unveiled at Cannstadt on Monday. Among those present at the ceremony were the King and Queen of Wurtemberg, the Queen of the Netherlands, and the Royal Princes and Princesses.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Invited by the Emperor of Austria to be present at the Imperial chamois-hunt in Istria, the King of Saxony left Dresden for Vienna on Wednesday evening.

The Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation sat on Tuesday. Baron de Pretis, the Minister of Finance, in his statement, said that the probable result at the end of the present year would be an excess of 5,000,000 fl. in the revenue

over the estimated amount. The estimates of the revenue for the year 1876 are not yet definitely settled, but in view of the increased expenditure there would probably be a deficit of 26,000,000 fl., of which 13,000,000 fl. appeared to be provided for, and for the rest provision would have to be made by means of credit operations. The Minister declared that the demands made by the War Department had been carefully examined, while at the same time the financial condition of the country had been duly considered. The situation (he added) was serious, but not such that expenses would therefore have to be avoided which had been recognised as necessary in the interests of Austria's position.

Count Andrassy, in reply to a question put to him at a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian Delegation, stated that the efforts of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, in union with two neighbouring Empires, had been successful in maintaining the peace of Europe, and that hopes for its future preservation are founded thereon.

SERVIA.

A decree of Prince Milan has been published transferring the seat of the Skuptschina from Kragujevatz to Belgrade. The Prince's marriage will take place within a fortnight.

In reply to the Speech from the Throne the proposed address of the minority of the Skuptschina demands an immediate declaration of war against Turkey, the reform of bureaucratic abuses, the dismissal of nearly all officials, the abolition of the gendarmerie, and absolute liberty of the press.

From Belgrade it is reported that the Servian Government oppose the announced intention of the Porte to occupy a small island in the river Drina claimed by Servia. A force of 24,000 men is now placed at Nisch, on the Servian frontier.

ROUMANIA.

A decree of Prince Charles has been issued ordering the Roumanian troops, together with the reserves who have been partly called out, to be formed into territorial divisions for the autumn manoeuvres.

Roumania has evasively declined Servia's request for co-operation in the event of war with Turkey, and has merely promised to place an army of observation on the frontier.

THE HERZEGOVINA.

The British, French, and Russian Consuls arrived at Trebinje on Wednesday week, reporting to their respective Ambassadors that their mission to the insurgents had failed; that, in fact, they had not even been able to see the principal insurgent leaders. It is stated that all the representatives of foreign Powers have demanded that the ambiguous policy of Servia shall be brought to an end in reference to the Herzegovina difficulty.

With frequent vicissitudes in the tide of success, but without any decisive results one way or the other, so far as mere fighting is concerned, the insurrection prolongs an inglorious existence. Since the insurgents, driven from the plains, have betaken themselves to safe asylums in the hill ranges, whence they can descend at leisure to assail imperfectly guarded convoys of provisions and burn undefended villages, the incidents of the rebellion have assumed the monotonous character common to all guerrilla warfare in thinly populated and mountainous countries.

The Belgrade papers publish intelligence from Bosnia announcing that the priest Zarko, after having received reinforcements from several sides, is now at the head of 7000 men, and that he has divided this force into four separate corps, and appointed a leader to the command of each.

GREECE.

On his way to India the Prince of Wales intends to visit Athens, and the Greek Government is making preparations for his reception. A commission, composed of the Prefect, the Mayors of Athens and the Piræus, the Prefect of the Police, and the chief engineer of the municipality, has been appointed for the purpose.

EGYPT.

The Hereditary Prince of Egypt has been appointed President of the Privy Council. Cherif Pasha has been nominated Minister of the Interior; Riaz Pasha, Minister of Justice; and Ibrahim Pasha, Minister of Public Works and Agriculture.

AMERICA.

Mr. Columbus Delano, Secretary for the Interior, has resigned. The President, in accepting his resignation, writes to Mr. Delano expressing his belief that he has filled every trust confided in him with ability and integrity.

The syndicate formed to enable the Bank of California to resume business have elected Mr. Sharon, United States senator, as president, and levied an assessment of 20 per cent upon the amount subscribed to form a guarantee fund. The bank is expected to reopen next week.

M. Carl Schurz has made a speech at Cincinnati in favour of the resumption of specie payments. He considered this course indispensable to the national prosperity.

The Massachusetts Republican Convention assembled at Worcester has adopted a resolution in favour of an early return to specie payment. The Convention has also passed a resolution against the re-election of President Grant for a third term of office. Mr. Alexander H. Rice has been nominated as candidate for the governorship.

Military honours were paid by the Governor of Virginia to the statue of the late General Stonewall Jackson, which has arrived from England.

The Rev. Dr. W. E. McLaren has been elected Bishop of Illinois by a considerable majority of votes. He was originally a Presbyterian minister, but in 1872 he became a member of the Episcopal Church.

Riots of an alarming character have taken place at Fall River, Massachusetts. The masters on Tuesday opened their mills, but the hands declined to recommence work upon the terms offered, and assembled in large bodies demanding relief. Upon this being refused by the authorities, rioting ensued. The latest intelligence is that the militia was guarding the town.

Further advices respecting the storm on the coast of Texas states that the town of Velasco was completely destroyed, but that the inhabitants were saved.

The *Times*' correspondent at Philadelphia reports that obstructions were last Tuesday night placed on the line of the Richmond, Drummond, and Athabasca Railway, Canada, near Scerel station. The passenger-train was thrown from the track. Ten persons were killed and thirteen badly injured. In North-Eastern Philadelphia, a local railroad leading to the suburb of Frankford crosses the New York Railroad. On Sunday night a dummy car on the former, filled with passengers, was run into by a passenger-train from New York at high speed and demolished. Four persons were killed and nine were injured, several fatally.

A silver-mine, which is represented to be of immense value, has been discovered in Alaska, and has been appropriated by a party of Canadians. The United States collector at Sitka has claimed the mine, as being within the territory of the United States.

In the rifle-match, at Creedmoor, between Canada and the United States, the latter won by twenty-five points.

CANADA.

The Hon. R. J. Cartwright, the Dominion Minister of Finance, sailed for England on Wednesday.

A telegram from Ottawa states that the following appointments are understood to have been made to the new Supreme Court for the Dominion:—Chief Justice Richards and Justice Strong, from Ontario; Mr. Fournier, at present Postmaster-General, and another gentleman not yet named, from Quebec; Chief Justice Ritchie, from New Brunswick; and the Hon. William Henry, from Nova Scotia. The following additional appointments have been made to the Canadian Supreme Court:—Justice Fashereau is to be second member of the Supreme Court, from Quebec; Mr. Moss, Q.C., one of the leaders of the Ontario equity bar, succeeds Justice Strong as Judge of the Ontario Court of Appeal; Mr. Harrison, Q.C., becomes Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, in the place of the Hon. Mr. Richards, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Sectarian strife still prevails in Montreal. On Sunday, in honour of the Roman Catholic Provincial Council, 2000 Catholics joined in a jubilee procession, marching from church to church. The procession was repeatedly attacked by mobs, and finally broken up, though the police protected those taking part in it. Firearms were freely used, and volleys of stones were thrown. One man was killed, and about fifty were severely wounded.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A telegraphic summary of news from Capetown to Sept. 5 says:—Lord Carnarvon's second despatch on the confederation scheme having been published, it is supposed that the Ministry will adhere to their former decision, but a conference will probably be held at Natal. The Republics are not likely to be represented. The feeling in the Cape is in favour of a confederation, but nothing will be done till next session. Langalibalele has been removed to the mainland. Sir Henry Bulwer arrived at Natal last month.

Sir Garnet Wolseley and his suite have left Natal, and are on their way to this country on board the Windsor Castle, which touched at Madeira on Tuesday. A grand banquet was given at Durban to Sir Garnet Wolseley before his departure. Among those present was Mr. Froude, who enumerated the subjects to be discussed at the proposed conference between the British South African colonies and the Republics. The co-operation of the Cape Ministry would, he added, be again invited.

CHINA.

The *Times* correspondent at Shanghai telegraphed on Monday:—"The Chinese Government shun effectual performance of the terms laid down at Tien-Tsin. Mr. Wade leaves Peking on Oct. 13, unless a satisfactory settlement is conceded. The punishment of the Yunnan officials and publication of the foreign affairs in the *Gazette* are reported the chief difficulties." We learn through Reuter's agent at Shanghai, telegraphing on Tuesday, that Admiral Ryder and four British men-of-war are at Chefoo.

Instructions have been given to the German Consuls at British ports to stop unseaworthy vessels leaving under a German flag.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes that Major-General Brialmont, the well-known military writer and Engineer, has been appointed Inspector-General of Fortifications and of the Sappers and Miners in Belgium.

Last week Duke Max of Bavaria, youngest brother of the Empress of Austria, was married, at the Castle of Ebenthal, to Princess Amelia, daughter of Duke Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and niece of the Orleans Princes. The nuptial benediction was given by the Prince Archbishop of Colocza.

Captain Young, of the ship *Norval*, picked up in the North Atlantic a man named Henry Lopez, who had fallen overboard from the West Riding, of Liverpool, and been eleven hours in the water. There was a fair wind blowing at the time of the rescue, and the *Norval* was going at the rate of twelve knots.

An anti-protectionist meeting has been held at Dantsic, at which a large number of commercial corporations were represented. A resolution was passed in favour of the strict execution of the Customs Tariff Act, which is to come into operation in 1877, totally abolishing the import duties on iron.

An announcement was posted at the Admiralty on Tuesday showing that an accident alleged to have taken place to her Majesty's ship *Alert*, in the Polar regions, which was mentioned on a scrap of paper found in a bottle picked up off the coast of Ireland last month, must have been a hoax.

The Postmaster General, replying to a memorial from the East India Association advocating a reduction of the postal rates between Great Britain and the colonies, states that, being aware of the importance of such reduction, it was now under consideration whether India should become a party to the General Postal Union.

The Swedish Arctic expedition arrived at Hammerfest on Sunday afternoon, all the members perfectly well. They have brought back a rich naturalist collection and several important hydrographic reports. The mouth of the Jenisei river was reached on Aug. 15, and Professors Nordenskjöld, Sundstrom, and Stuxberg took leave of the expedition four days afterwards. They will return to Sweden by way of Siberia.

The Lords of the Privy Council, replying to a communication on the subject of the foot-and-mouth disease, state that they would not be justified in stopping fairs and sales in any or every district, as was the case when rinderpest prevailed. They believe if competent persons were employed to give effect to stringent regulations under article 36 of the Animals Order of 1875 it would be found sufficient to reduce the disease to such proportions as would admit of legislative remedies being obtained.

On Thursday and Friday, last week, after the return of the Danish squadron of evolution to Copenhagen, a naval and military spectacle was afforded to the inhabitants of the Danish capital. An attack was made on Copenhagen, beginning, on Thursday morning, by a violent and sustained cannonade of the fleet upon the fort of the Three Crowns, which is built on the island closing the mouth of the harbour, and which, it will be remembered, was the principal object of Nelson's attack at the commencement of the present century. This fort was aided in its defence by the lunette, a smaller fort close by, and by some ships and boats with torpedoes. During the night the attack was renewed, and an attempt was also made to land a body of troops. The inner harbour was illuminated by electric light, while rockets were flying momentarily through the air. On Friday the manoeuvres concluded by a bombardment of Copenhagen. The citizens came down to the port by thousands, and the ramparts of the citadel were crowded with spectators. The Czarewitch was present during the manoeuvres. On Saturday the King held a review of the troops, at which were present the Czarewitch, the Crown Prince, Prince Wilhelm of Glücksburg, and a numerous suite, including several Russian officers. The Queen, the Crown Princess and her two sons, the Czarevna, and Princess Thyra were also present.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lady Mayoress will hold her last receptions on the 5th, 12th, and 26th inst.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Thursday, it was unanimously resolved to present a loyal address on the part of the Corporation to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his approaching visit to India.

Cardinal Manning, officiating, on Wednesday, at the opening of a new church erected for the German residents at the east of London, expressed his firm belief that the future of the Catholic Church in Germany was certain, and that its present position was "the glory and splendour of the whole Catholic Church around." The new church, which is built in Union-street, Whitechapel, is named after St. Boniface, the English Apostle to Germany.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 81,839, of whom 33,017 were in workhouses and 48,822 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding period in the years 1872, 1873, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 19,174, 16,403, and 9780 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 281, of whom 188 were men, 83 women, and 10 children under sixteen.

At the last meeting of the French Inundation Relief Fund Committee at the Mansion House, it was stated that £26,092 had been received, and that £15,852 in money and goods had been forwarded to the distressed districts. Messrs. Renwick and Furley, the gentlemen who are distributing the fund, reported that they had relieved the immediate wants of the people, and asked that they should be empowered to purchase cattle for the more necessitous peasants. It was decided to forward £6000 for this purpose.

As a lasting record of the sympathy expressed by the congregation of the Rev. Newman Hall's chapel with the struggle maintained by the Northern States of America for the suppression of slavery during the civil war, the sum of £7000 was subscribed by American citizens for the purpose of erecting a memorial tower to the new church which is being built in place of Rowland Hill's Chapel. On Tuesday the final, or top stone, of what is to be known as the "Lincoln Tower" was laid with some ceremony.

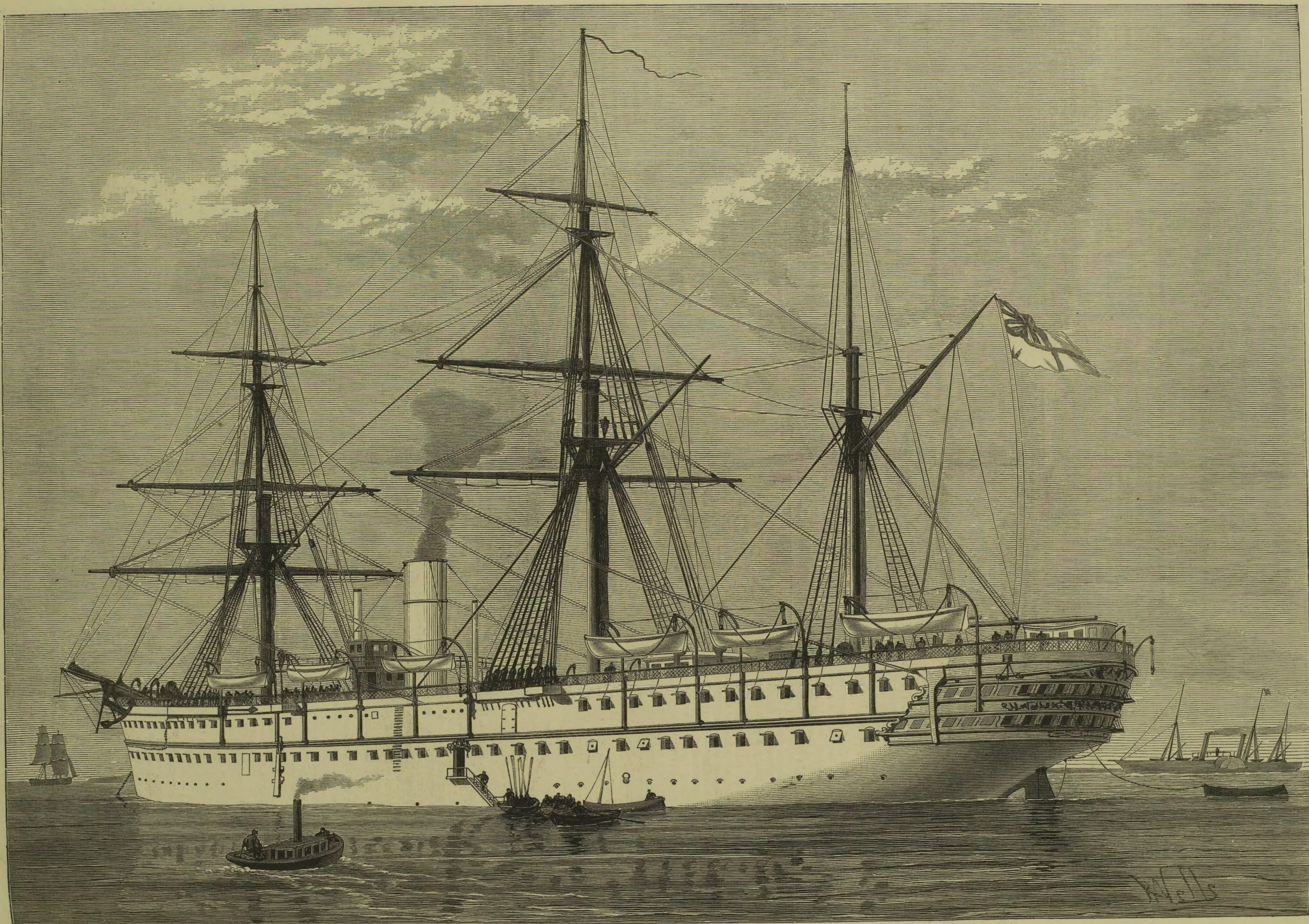
The Metropolitan Board of Works met, yesterday week, for the first time since the recess. The death was announced of Mr. W. Brushfield, the member for Whitechapel. Two letters, addressed to the board in accordance with the provisions of the Artisans' Dwelling Act, were read and referred to the works committee. Some discussion arose as to the scheme which had been submitted to the City Commissioners of Sewers with regard to Epping Forest; but it was shown that as yet this scheme was not officially sanctioned by the City authorities.

A fully-attended meeting of the committee of the proposed Byron Club was held, at their rooms, Bishopsgate-street Within, on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. G. P. Liscaridi. After the settlement of some details, Mr. Neocles G. Mussabini proposed, and Mr. J. Dionysius Leverde seconded, the following resolution:—"That immediate steps be taken to raise the capital necessary for the establishment of the Byron Club, and that the committee do apply to the leading members of the Greek community in London, Liverpool, Manchester, and other cities in Great Britain, to become contributors to the object in view." The resolution was carried, and it was announced that several gentlemen had within the last day or two declared their intention of joining the new club.

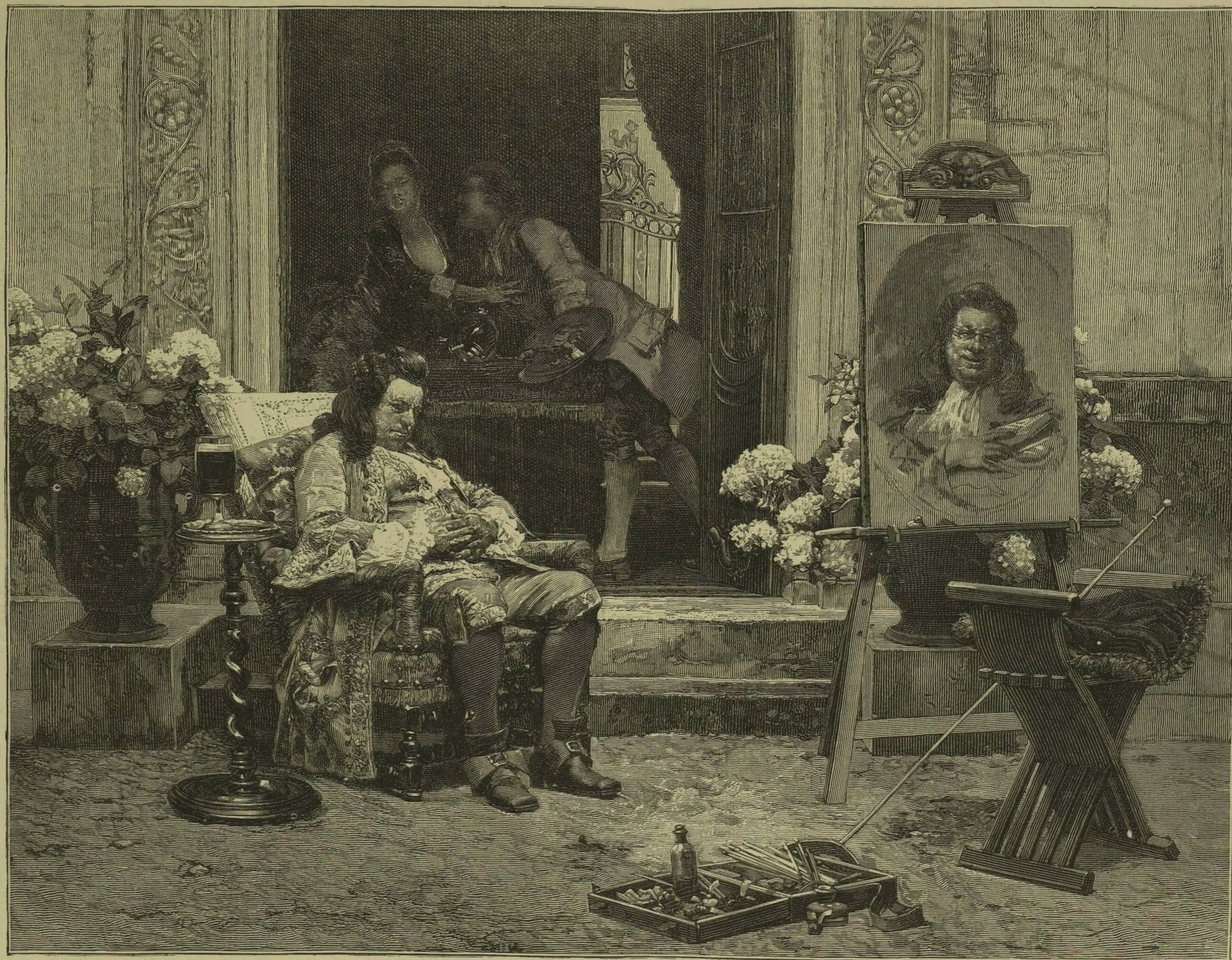
Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., was on Wednesday elected Lord Mayor of London for 1875-6, in place of the present occupant of the civic chair, Mr. D. H. Stone, whose term of office expires in the beginning of November. A vote of thanks was given to the Corporation for their endeavours to secure Epping Forest to the people, and a similar compliment was accorded to the retiring Lord Mayor for the manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office during the past year. Amid some pageantry on Tuesday the newly-elected Sheriffs—Mr. Henry Edward Knight, Alderman, and Mr. Edgar Breffit—took the usual preliminary oaths before entering upon the discharge of the duties appertaining to their office. The polling for the election of an Alderman for the ward of Castle Baynard, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir Sills John Gibbons, took place last Saturday at St. Andrew's school-room, St. Andrew's-hill. After a close contest all day between Mr. Cockerell and Mr. Hadley, the latter was declared successful by a majority of one only. A scrutiny was demanded by Mr. Cockerell.

A number of gentlemen interested in the success of the Aquarium and Summer and Winter Garden at Westminster were entertained at luncheon, on Tuesday, by Mr. W. W. Robertson, the managing director of the institution. The company included, among others, Lord Carington, the Hon. E. Curzon, Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P., the Earl of Clarendon, and Lord de L'Isle and Dudley. It is stated that the site of the building extends over two acres and a half of land, purchased at a cost of £80,000; and the building contract (accepted by Messrs. Lucas Brothers) is £88,000. The works are to be completed by Christmas next. After the usual loyal toasts, the Hon. Edward Curzon proposed "Success to the Aquarium and Summer and Winter Garden." The chairman, in responding, sketched the origin of the institution and the various measures which would be taken to render it attractive and useful. While expressing his confidence as to the success of the undertaking, he mentioned that he had heard, in reference to the musical arrangements, which were to be confided to Mr. Arthur Sullivan, that opposition would be offered to the music license. The toast of "Our Artistic, Literary, and Scientific Institutions" was acknowledged by Mr. S. C. Hall, F.S.A.; and that of "The Press" by Mr. Tom Taylor. The chairman proposed the health of Professor Owen, who acknowledged the compliment; and a vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by the Hon. E. Curzon, ended the proceedings.

The *Daily Telegraph* has received two deeply-interesting despatches from Mr. H. M. Stanley, the leader of the *Daily Telegraph* and *New York Herald* expedition, dated respectively March 1 and May 15 of the present year. By the beginning of March Mr. Stanley had reached the shores of the Victoria Lake, having accomplished the remarkable march of 720 miles in 103 days. He had passed through a totally new country, much of it forest jungle, where great sufferings were endured from hunger, and had been engaged for several days in conflict with a fierce and treacherous people called the Watura, in which he lost twenty-one of his followers. Two of the Europeans accompanying him (Edward Pocock and Frederick Barker) had succumbed to fever. Mr. Stanley speaks of them in terms of unbounded praise and regret. With his diminished force Mr. Stanley had made a complete survey of the great lake, the interesting facts of which, with the description of the new country to the southward, will be published as soon as they have arrived for simultaneous publication at New York.



H.M.S. SERAPIS EQUIPPED FOR THE VOYAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIA.



"LE REPOS DU PEINTRE."—FROM THE PICTURE BY M. VIBERT.

The Extra Supplement.

INDIARUBBER-TREES IN THE FOREST.

The grand piece of forest scenery here displayed is situated on the banks of the great river Brahmapootra, in the eastern parts of Assam; and our Engraving is from a sketch by one of the Staff officers in the late Duffla expedition. The trees which form such a conspicuous and beautiful feature of the wild vegetation are the *Ficus elastica*, belonging to the order Moraceæ, and growing to a height of from 70 ft. to 80 ft. in those luxuriant forests. They yield, as do many other trees of very different botanical character, the milky juice from which caoutchouc or indiarubber is extracted; but the produce of the *Ficus elastica* has not been found suitable for exportation as an article of commerce. The supply of caoutchouc for European use and manufacture is chiefly from Mexico and Brazil, but Java contributes some of an inferior quality.

THE ZULU KING'S CARRIAGE.

The land of the Zulus, an important confederation of Kaffirs and other South African tribes, is situated on the east coast, to the north of Port Natal, and inland beyond the Buffalo and Trikel rivers. These people have lately been engaged in hostilities with the British colony of Natal; and the case of one of their chieftains, named Langalibalele, has obtained great notoriety, from the efforts of Bishop Colenso to procure a remission of the sentence which had been passed upon him. Their superior prince or monarch was, upon a former occasion, complimented with the gift of an English-made carriage; and he is almost as proud of that equipage as any of us might be who should unexpectedly find himself in a situation to appear in the streets or the park among "them genteels who rides on wheels," to quote Thackeray's Irish poet. If there be one touch of nature that makes the world akin, it is surely the touch of vanity, which is common to us all.

"LE REPOS DU PEINTRE."

A French "swell" of the age of Louis XIV. is supposed to have been sitting for his portrait. It might have been expected that this, if any, employment would have interested him sufficiently to keep him awake; but the afternoon is warm; the blooming plants in the *jardinières* proclaim the summer season; and there is a bumper of genial Burgundy on the little table close at hand. The capacious and well-cushioned *fauteuil* in which Monsieur is seated cannot fail to promote the condition of the somnolence that creeps over brain and body under these circumstances; he is already plunged to a safe depth in the sea of temporary forgetfulness, and unconsciousness of the outer world. The young painter has in the mean time found an opportunity of entering into a gallant conversation with the daughter or niece of the wealthy *bourgeois gentilhomme*; but she does not seem to have quite made up her mind whether or not she will accept his proffered homage. There is a touch of Molière's vein of comedy in this picture, which was lately exhibited in Paris, and of which we are permitted to produce an Engraving.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The week between the Doncaster and First October meetings is invariably devoted to various small gatherings, which need little comment. The most important of them is the Western Meeting (Ayr), by far the best of the Scotch fixtures. Fore-runner had no difficulty in winning the Nursery Plate on the first day, and the style in which he defeated his seven opponents speaks volumes in favour of Springfield, who beat him as he liked a short time ago. The Ayrshire Handicap, on the Thursday, was the chief event of the meeting, and brought exactly a dozen to the post. Tam o' Shanter (7st. 6lb.) was made a great favourite; but he never had a chance with the hitherto unlucky Bertram (8st. 8lb.), who, suited by the distance, secured a very clever victory. Tam o' Shanter (7st. 11lb.) also occupied the luckless position of second in the Ayr Gold Cup on the following day, when he was backed against the field, Munden (7st. 5lb.) beating him by a length.

The Newmarket First October Meeting was favoured with very fine weather; but the sport was not of the most brilliant description. The Grand Duke Michael Stakes resolved itself into a match between the second in the Two Thousand and the second in the Leger; but, though slight odds were laid on Pic-Nic, a very pretty finish resulted in the clever head victory of Balfe. A field of fifteen contested the Great Eastern Railway Handicap, for which Blenheim (9st. 12lb.) and Pedometer (7st. 5lb.) were greatly fancied. Neither, however, showed to much advantage; indeed, nothing had the least chance with Ceruleus (6st. 2lb.), who won in the commonest of canters by half a dozen lengths. Ceruleus is an own brother to Blue Gown; and, though he has never previously scored a victory, he must have a fair chance in the Cambridgeshire—for which his brother ran second with 9st.—with 6st. 8lb., especially as he was a June foal, and is therefore likely to improve very rapidly. The Hopeful Stakes fell to Flirt, who, when she ran for Lord Falmouth under the name of Come Kiss Me, showed very poor form; and the Boscawen Stakes went to Mr. Bowes by the aid of the curiously-named Twine the Plaiden. In this race Lord Falmouth's Great Tom made his debut. He is an own brother to Kingcraft; but, though he was manifestly unfit, and may win a race or two, he is not likely to do much credit to the famous magpie jacket. Better fields came out on Wednesday, but the racing had little bearing on the future. The meeting of Spinaway, Earl of Dartrey, and Régale in a Triennial Stake excited a good deal of interest, and bookmakers fielded strongly against the Oaks winner, who, however, disposed of the other two with great ease. She is growing into a beautiful mare, and seems to improve steadily, and, with the exception of Galopin, is probably the best of her year.

The autumn athletic season was inaugurated on Saturday last with the fifth meeting which the members of the London Athletic Club have held this year. There was no event of very special interest; but the racing was extremely close and good throughout, and the performances of C. L. Lockton in the 100-Yards, and H. D. Thomas in the Two Miles, were very far above the average.

At a special meeting of the proprietors of the West Clare Railway, on Wednesday, it was resolved to abandon the line, which is not yet completed.

The year 5636 in the Jewish Calendar began on Thursday. The Day of Atonement, or "White Fast," will take place on the 9th inst., beginning on the previous evening at sunset.

The South-Eastern Railway authorities have issued a notice stating that books containing twenty first-class or second-class tickets to or from Waterloo, Charing-cross, or Cannon-street stations would be issued on Thursday, each ticket available for a single journey during the month.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

The Photographic Society of Great Britain opened its annual exhibition with a soirée, on Tuesday last, at the gallery of the Society of Painters in Waters Colours in Pall-mall East. The exhibition will remain open for a few weeks only, till the gallery is required for the Winter Exhibition of Water Colours. The collection is interesting and widely representative, but rather less so than on some former occasions. We miss the contributions of such amateurs as Mrs. Cameron and Colonel Stuart Wortley, who have brought to photography artistic perceptions rare among the regular practitioners. The absence of such photographers as Mr. Vernon Heath in landscape and Messrs. Elliott and Fry in portraiture must also be felt. As regards the arrangement, we are glad to find that somewhat increased facilities for comparison are afforded by collocating the works more in accordance with their subject and character.

The aspect of photography as a scientific discovery and manipulative art deserves first consideration; for, whatever some of its practitioners may pretend, it is and must ever remain essentially distinct from fine art. But there is little or nothing novel to record respecting the year's progress either in discovery or application. The lenses (like the guns) of the future may admit of indefinite extension; but little practical advantage, however, is likely to arise from any increase of the scale of some of the extraordinary enlargements here shown. It seems presumptuous to attempt to fix any limits to scientific progress, yet the known optical and chemical laws to which photography is subject seem to indicate that the art has reached something near finality. The most notable recent advance has probably been made in the development of the at first unpromising but, for purposes of rapid and therefore cheap reproduction, the very valuable permanent printing process worked by the Woodbury Printing Company. This process is a formidable rival to that of the Autotype Company. Of the excellence to which Woodbury Printing has been brought there are many examples, and we may point specially to the numerous carbon enlargements, particularly a beautiful life-size portrait of a lady by Messrs. Lock and Whitfield, which worthily occupies a post of honour, and is one of the finest things of its kind we have seen. Then the extreme delicacy of the process is shown to be quite as remarkable as its wide range and power in a frame of copies of "book illustrations;" whilst it is not less satisfactory in the enlargement of a view from nature, as in No. 280, an unnamed representation of the Cloisters at Burgos. The capabilities of the autotype process are, of course, well known, and are amply illustrated here in the enlargements from nature by Messrs. Spencer, Sawyer, Bird, and Co.; and others in copies from works of art, and in many other applications. Of the documentary value, so to speak, of photography we are reminded by some wonderful enlargements from microscopic objects. As a witness—of scientific accuracy and fidelity—photography is of the highest importance. But we regret to find that its trustworthiness is frequently betrayed by the extensive "re-touching" which has been perpetrated in a very large proportion of the portraits. Instead of discountenancing this practice, the committee have given some of the best places to works by some of the most flagrant offenders. Happily, however, those nondescript productions, "combination photographs," appear to be no longer in vogue—though false skies still prevail. Among the portraits there are three by Thiele, of Dresden, which rival the similar works of Salomon, of Paris, in their union of depth and brilliancy; but, like those of the Parisian practitioner, we believe they have been extensively, though very minutely, wrought upon. Other noteworthy portraits are contributed by Slingsby, of Lincoln; Nesbitt, Chaffin, and Sons, of Yeovil; Byrne and Co., Cooper and Moorby, Blanchard, Marion, and Co., Mayall, and Todd, of Sacramento, who sends an extensive series, all very good in their several styles. Nor must we forget the delightful child-subjects of R. Faulker, whose well-filled frame of instantaneous portraits of infants and young children are most charming and well deserve the attention of artists. The instantaneous process has also been serviceably employed in studies of skies and other transient effects by B. Wyles and Co.

Before turning from the figure-subjects we should mention some pseudo-pictorial studies by the late Mr. Rejlander, distinguished, as usual, by the tact evinced in choice of character and in eliciting the required expression.

We have not space to dwell in detail on the numerous landscapes of merit. Mention has already been made of the enlargements by Messrs. Spencer and Co. Among the largest and best studies direct from nature are those exhibited by Mr. Bool and Captain Abney and the corps of Royal Engineers, particularly some Egyptian views by the latter, which triumph over all the difficulties incidental to photographic practice in such a climate. In landscapes of moderate dimensions Messrs. Bedford, Wilson of Aberdeen, England, Crawshaw, Thompson, and other old favourites are as exquisite as ever; and to these may be added the names of Mr. Schwabe and M. Davanne. But a multitude of little landscape gems are scattered over the walls. Other interesting items are the portraits by Dixon of the officers of the Arctic Expedition ships, "The Alert" and "The Discovery;" "Signor Salvini," by V. Blanchard; copies of works of arts, by England; studies of animals, by Hollyer; "Deer" and other subjects, by Captain Horatio Ross; and two frames sent by S. G. Payne, containing numerous heads, in nearly all cases strangely or terribly repulsive, which will afford a rich mine of comparison to the physiognomist, being the portraits of the prisoners in a country gaol.

The committee of the Liverpool Art-Club have decided to open their new gallery with such an exhibition of the works of the late David Cox as will illustrate his methods of working, be thoroughly representative of all periods of his art, and enable students of art to recognise at once the value and genuine character of the works of this great master of English landscape. The committee ask the aid of all those who possess examples in oil, water-colour, sepia, or black and white, to assist them in making the exhibition reflect the highest genius of David Cox. The committee will pay the expense of packing, carriage, and insurance against fire while upon the premises of the club.

A portrait of George Stephenson, painted by the late H. W. Pickersgill, R.A., has this week been added to the national collection. It represents him with thin white hair, dark eyebrows, and sparkling eyes, but a younger countenance than in the more generally-known representation by Lucas. He is seated in a green-backed chair, holding an open paper in both hands, and wears the accustomed white cravat and high shirt collar. In the same collection, and also by Pickersgill, is a singular portrait of Hannah Moore, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1822, in which a yellow shawl is thrown over a plain blue dress. She holds her spectacles, in a shagreen case, in one hand. On a table at her side is a letter addressed to Wilberforce. Her figure and costume contrast singularly with her portraits by Bird and Reynolds. A mere head of William Godwin, author of "Caleb Williams," claims notice for its individuality of character, which Pickersgill scarcely ever exceeded in his other works.

EDUCATION.

Presiding at a meeting of the Devonshire Chamber of Agriculture at Exeter, yesterday week, at which the subject of education in rural districts and school boards in connection therewith was considered, Earl Fortescue said he believed that before long the whole country would be ripe for compulsion, but that compulsion would be too dearly purchased if it involved the compulsory establishment of school boards throughout the country. The extravagance of the school-board system was quite startling, the machinery was costly and elaborate, and up to this time it had seemed that the department had been more under the influence of a dread lest there should be any complaint as to any possible failure in the justice of their election than a regard for the economy and efficiency of the schools provided. He saw no reason why county educational boards could not be established, which would do away with the necessity for such an enormous army of inspectors; and unity without uniformity in school administration might be maintained. Resolutions expressing thanks to the Education Department for the recent reduction made in the cost of school-board elections, &c., and an opinion that further economy might be effected by assimilating the mode of electing school-boards with the mode of electing boards of guardians, were unanimously passed.

At a Cambridge examination prize distribution, on Saturday last, the Earl of Kimberley spoke of the extraordinary attention now paid everywhere to education. The public mind, he said, was fairly stirred on the subject. He regarded this as a most hopeful movement for the progress and greatness of the country. A good primary education having been with difficulty established, we were turning energetic attention to the education of the middle class. It was astonishing that this branch of education had been allowed to sleep so long; but the nation was now hurrying to the work in the right way—for no way could be right which did not seek to connect the Universities of the country with all schools competent to receive the education the Universities could impart. The Universities had been imbued with the spirit of modern times, which spirit, as regarded education, was extending throughout the country. He said deliberately the spirit of modern times, because, although classics ought never to be neglected, yet no greater mistake could be made than not to move with the age in which we live. The success of the nation, as of individuals, depended upon looking forward and not backward. As things changed it became necessary to change with them. A change had come with regard to the sources and nature of our knowledge. The whole branch of natural science had been introduced into education, and it formed part, not merely of the education of the learned, but of that of every man who wished to prosper in life. It was strange that we were only now waking up to the truths taught in Bacon's "Novum Organon."

Cardinal Manning visited Deptford on Sunday. Quite a demonstration was made in his honour by the Roman Catholics. He preached to a crowded congregation in the Church of the Assumption. On the subject of education his Eminence said: One hears a great deal nowadays about secular education. What is secular education? Is it the full inheritance of the Christian child? No; for it only means secular knowledge, which is only a part of the education to which a Christian child is entitled. Education means the full possession and understanding and enjoyment of the inheritance of faith, which the child has by virtue of his regeneration in baptism; it is that Christian education which will illuminate his understanding with the light of faith, enlarge his heart with his love of his neighbour, and cultivate his conscience by the law of God. Any instruction in which these things are wanting is not education. There is a great deal written and taught, I may say chattered, about this subject; and even some professing the name of Christian seek to separate religious training from education. Without religion there is no education. Mere secular knowledge does not form the character: it does not train the soul. Now, we are sometimes taught that it is the right of the State to give a secular, but not its duty to give a religious, education. It is the duty of a Christian State to take care that both shall be given; and every State which acts differently gives up the name of Christian. It is said that parents and pastors can impart religious education; but I ask how can the poor labouring man and his wife, who are pressed down by incessant toil, do this duty to their little ones? You all know that it is a cruel mockery and a violation of Christian charity to say that fathers and mothers can teach their children their religious faith and give them religious training. As for the priests doing it, we are quite ready with all our hearts to impart religious teaching to our children; but how can we do it if the children are taken away from us and put in schools where no religion is allowed to be taught or only allowed at certain stated times?

The important meetings at Nottingham with respect to University extension was followed by another, yesterday week, at Leeds. Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., referred to the opening of the Yorkshire College of Science in Leeds, and remarked that while such a college was highly necessary, it would not dispense with the need for the lectures in connection with University extension, which were intended for working men chiefly, while the new College of Science was intended for students who would devote the whole of their time to lectures, just as at Oxford and Cambridge. It might be asked what is the need for a new educational scheme when there are now so many existing? He advised all the various institutes to avail themselves of the University extension for their own benefit. He did not believe there would be any clashing among the various agencies, and suggested that to avoid any harmful competition there should be local education councils, composed of delegates from all the agencies, meeting to take stock three or four times every year.

Sir Charles Reed presided, on Wednesday, at the first meeting after the recess of the School Board for London, and made an important statement respecting the operations of that body since its establishment up to the present moment. A communication was received from the Education Department intimating that the election of persons to fill the existing vacancies in the Westminster and Finsbury divisions will take place on Nov. 29 next.

The Bishop of Exeter distributed the prizes to successful students of the Bristol Evening Classes Association on Wednesday night. His Lordship urged the necessity of attending the examinations. The most useless of all study was, he said, superficial study, because it did no good, while it encouraged a great deal of very mischievous and foolish conceit—the conceit of pedantry, which was of all things the most fatal, more especially to the young. The examinations would show them whether they really possessed what they professed, or whether their knowledge was only skin deep. The Bishop also dealt at length upon the moral value of intellectual study. There were all sorts of anomalies, no doubt, in human life, but he was quite confident that, as a rule, the intellect and the conscience were so closely allied that it was the very greatest aid to the cultivation of a man's conscience if he could cultivate his understanding. On the other hand, the genuine student

would be sure, in almost every case, to mar his own progress even in his study unless his conscience was cultivated as well as his intellect, unless he tried to be persistently true and genuine and unpretending.

A girls' grammar school, established under a scheme prepared by the Endowed Schools Commissioners, was opened at Bradford, on Thursday, by Lady Frederick Cavendish. A building has been purchased and altered, at a cost of £7000, and the endowment amounts to £200 a year. Lord F. Cavendish expressed the pleasure experienced by himself and also by Lady Frederick, as the daughter of the first chairman of the Endowed Schools Commissioners, at taking part in the opening of the first girls' school of the kind in England. Mr. Forster, M.P., also addressed the meeting and spoke of the importance of having scholarships attached to the school, by which girls from the elementary Bradford schools might be able to obtain admission to the higher school, and also by which girls might pass from the grammar school itself to colleges for women in connection with the Universities. Mr. Forster concluded by offering an exhibition of £50 a year for three years for the latter purpose. No poor girl, he said, who showed that she possessed the faculty of acquiring and imparting knowledge ought to find the least money difficulty in obtaining the knowledge that would enable her to do good and attain the position to which by her talents she was entitled.

The winter session of the Working Men's College will open to-day (Saturday), and the general meeting (to which intending students and the general public are invited) will be held next Monday evening, under the presidency of Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C. Courses of lectures will be delivered during the ensuing term by Professor Sheldon Amos, Professor Flower, Professor Seeley, and others. The French classes have been undertaken by M. Siegrist, French Master of Dulwich College; and the art division is under the direction of Mr. H. Stacey Marks, A.R.A. The new general prospectus issued by the council shows a serious effort to frame a course of historical study within the reach of intellectual working men who have but little leisure, and that only at irregular times.

The fifty-third session of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution was opened on Wednesday with an address by Professor Gladstone, F.R.S. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn has consented to preside at the fifty-second anniversary and distribution of prizes, which will be held on Nov. 11.

The new session of the City of London College evening classes for young men, Leadenhall-street, opens on Monday next. The inaugural address to the students and their friends will be delivered on Thursday next, at eight o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Abbott, head master of the City of London School.

Mr. E. H. Currie, last Tuesday evening, distributed at the Old Ford-road Science School, Bow, to the successful students the prizes and certificates gained at the recent examinations of the Science and Art Department, and referred in his speech to the advantages to be derived from the study of science.

At a meeting of science teachers held in Goswell-road, resolutions condemnatory of the new minute of the Committee of Council on Education were passed.

Mr. Harrison, M.P., speaking at the Bewdley Working Men's Institute on Wednesday, characterised the Elementary Education Act as the most important measure passed during the present reign. He believed the mind of the nation was made up to have compulsory powers in some form given to voluntary schools.

Lord Aberdare presided on Tuesday afternoon, in the theatre of the Royal Institution of South Wales at Swansea, at the inauguration of the Cambridge University extension scheme. He said that the University founded to teach all sciences had now another purpose—that of imparting knowledge to all persons. Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P., also cordially approved of the movement. Mr. Desoyrei, B.A., then delivered the lecture on English literature.

The University extension movement has reached Cardiff, and an influential committee have made arrangements with the Syndicate of Cambridge University for the formation of classes and the delivery of lectures.

The Committee of the Privy Council on Education have issued orders for the compulsory formation of school boards in the parishes of Aberffraw, Anglesey; Baintree, Essex; Chaffcombe, Somerset; Cropwell Bishop, Nottingham; Great Risington, Gloucester; Himant, Montgomery; Kyo, Durham; Llangwfan, Anglesey; Merthyr Cynog, Brecon; Oystermouth, Glamorgan; Woodton, Norfolk; Wookey, Somerset; and Worsborough, York; and in the united districts of Ellerby, York; Hunton and Arrathorne, York; and Llanspydd, Brecknock.

EDUCATION IN AUSTRALIA.

The report of the Education Department of the colony of Victoria upon the operation of the Education Act during the year 1874 has been prepared. The report shows a large increase in the average attendance of children over the previous year's. The average daily attendance, which in 1873 was 98,000, has been raised by about 5000. The attendance was affected even at the end of last year by the epidemic of measles and by the removal of numbers of Roman Catholic children, who are being educated in schools established and maintained by that denomination. Both these causes have operated more extensively during the present year. The first is, of course, merely temporary, but the other is more serious. In the Melbourne district it is estimated by the Roman Catholic clergy that over 5000 children have been removed from the State schools to the denominational schools. In many districts the department erected school buildings affording accommodation calculated on the number of children in the district. The attendance has in many cases fallen short of the number anticipated. The department proposes to expend in building schools during this year about £300,000.

The Brazilian Chamber has sanctioned the proposed journey of the Emperor to the United States and Europe.

In the course of last month a memorial was forwarded to the Lords of the Admiralty by the members of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society expressing regret that certain instructions had been issued requiring naval officers to surrender to their masters fugitive slaves who sought the protection of the British flag. It was set forth in the petition that a slave on British soil or on board a British vessel of war had been always absolutely free, and the property of no man; and the memorialists urged that there should be an immediate repeal of the regulations in question. The honorary secretary of the society has received a reply from the Admiralty to the effect that a copy of the memorial has been transmitted to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—The Mayor of Leeds, in answer to a requisition signed by all the leading manufacturers and merchants of the town, held a public meeting, on Thursday evening, to protest against the circular.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The following are the chief events which came off last week:—

The first meeting of the Somerset House Rifle Association was held at the Civil Service Ranges at Wimbledon. A match was shot with a team of seven representatives from the Customs. Somerset House was victorious by 22 points. The following were the winners of the association prizes:—First Series: First prize, Messrs. Impey, Fenton, Boulton, Tytheridge, Damant, Robinson. Second Series: Messrs. Merriek, Tytheridge, Woods, Marshall. Honorary Members' prizes: Messrs. A. J. Flaxman, J. Stephenson.

Private Barker, of the St. George's, won No. 2 company challenge badge. The St. George's held a competition for the musketry instructor's cup; the winner was Private Rosenthal. No. 3 company of the St. George's fired for their company badge, which was won by Private Troake.

The South Middlesex held their monthly gold-medal competition. The highest scores were Messrs. Bird, R. Bird, and Young.—Nos. 5 and 8 companies fired for their challenge badges, with the result that for No. 5 Sergeant Spottiswoode won the Kendal challenge cup and company badge, and Sergeant Thomas secured No. 8 company badge.

The 2nd Essex held their annual competition at Cranbrook Park, Ilford, with the following results:—Officers' cup, shot for by teams of five men from each of the three companies, won by A (Ilford) company; ladies' challenge cup, by Colour-Sergeant Reed; challenge cup, by Sergeant Mears. Colour-Sergeant Reed having won the ladies' cup for three consecutive years, it becomes his own property.

The third company 9th (West) Middlesex held their athletic sports at head-quarters, Lord's Cricket Ground, on Saturday last. The prizes consisted of cups and tankards.

At the annual prize-meeting of the Gloucester Rifle Association Colour-Sergeant Clutterbuck, of the 5th Gloucester Rifles, was the winner of the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association.

The members of the 4th Flintshire (Holywell) competed for a handsome silver English lever hunting-watch, presented by Lieutenant E. J. Davies. A second prize of a Whitworth rifle was given by Mr. E. C. Buxton, Greenfield Hall; and money prizes were given by Lieutenant Davies, to the third and fourth best shots. The winners were Messrs. Charles Griffiths, E. C. Kenyon, Edwin Hough, and Benjamin Jones.

The G company of the 3rd Norfolk held their competition for the challenge cup, when Corporal Dawson proved the winner for the third time.

The Cambridgeshire Rifles held their annual battalion competition for the challenge shield and other prizes. Fryer's shield and £5 were won by Sergeant Fulcher; Earl of Hardwicke's cup and £3 by Drum-Major Phillips. A cup presented by the Earl of Sandwich and £6 for volley-firing at 400 yards was won by the sixth (Ely) company.

The 21st Derbyshire brought their annual prize competition to a close at the Longnor range, when the following were the principal winners:—Messrs. Adams, Woolley, Grindley, and Oliver. A cup, Lieutenant Swaffield. Second Series; silver cup, Private Featherstone. A prize for recruits was won by Private Llewellyn, and Sergeant Adams was successful in a skirmishing competition.

The 27th West York held their annual competition. The principal winners were:—Cup and £3, Lance-Corporal Tenney; cup and £2, Private Bickerton.

The volunteers of Sheffield—Artillery, Engineers, and Rifle—competed on the Workop range for the Porter challenge cup, value £50. The conditions were that the cup should be won three years in succession, and this feat has now been accomplished by Armoury-Sergeant G. Roper, of the Rifles.

At the annual prize competition of the 4th Battalion Staffordshire the battalion challenge cup was won by the thirtieth company. A prize of £10 for the highest score in the winning team was won by Sergeant Bassett; £10 and challenge medal were won by Sergeant Bell; and other prizes by Messrs. Davis, Hatherway, Robinson, Smith, Preece, Chattaway, G. Selman, and Yates.

At Pershore the 10th Worcestershire competed for their annual prizes. The principal winners were:—Beauchamp cup and £3 10s., Private Nicholas; ladies' cup and £1, Corporal Amplett; officers' cup, Lance-Corporal W. Collins. A cup for recruits was won by Private A. Hopkins.

At Newcastle a match between seven members of the D and E companies of the 1st Newcastle resulted in a victory for the former.

At the Possil range the 1st Lanarkshire Rifle Club held a competition. The highest scorers were:—Messrs. C. Ingram, W. F. Grimstone, Bell, and Buchanan.

In the ninth competition for the brigade challenge medal of the Queen's (Edinburgh) Colour-Sergeant Menzies was again the winner, with a score of 25 points. The second Highland company also held their annual prize competition, and the following were the successful competitors:—Messrs. Seatter, W. Fraser, Mackenzie, Steedman, M'Intosh, Kay, Ogg, and Richardson.

The shooting of the Highland Rifle Association may be characterised as the most successful during the existence of the association. The number of entries was much in excess of any previous year, the number of companies associated has exceeded any former year, and altogether the association is now fairly on a favourable footing. The meeting is especially noticeable from the fact that Private Kelman, of Ross, made the magnificent aggregate of 78 points in seven shots at three ranges, Wimbledon 1873 targets. The score was made up of 26 points (only two short of the highest possible) at each range.

A WEEK'S BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN LONDON.

There were 2127 births and 1319 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 170 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 2; the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years.

The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 22·6 and 20·3 per 1000, further declined last week to 20·0. The 1319 deaths included 13 from measles, 90 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 49 from whooping-cough, 18 from different forms of fever, 125 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 307 deaths were referred against 388 and 327 in the two preceding weeks. These 307 deaths were 11 above the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years, and were equal to an annual rate of 4·7 per 1000; this zymotic rate ranged from 3·8 in the west and central to 5·2 in the north groups of districts. The 90 fatal cases of scarlet fever showed a further increase of 8 upon those returned in the two preceding weeks, and exceeded by 18 the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years; 29 occurred in the north and 32 in the south groups of districts, the disease being especially fatal in Marylebone, St. Pancras, Peckham,

and Deptford. The twelve deaths from diphtheria included 2 in Islington East, and 3 in Kennington first sub-districts; 2 of the latter occurring in one family in White Hart-street. One of the 2 deaths referred to diphtheria in Islington was certified from "blood poisoning, diphtheritic sore throat," the disease being attributed to defective drains. The fatal cases of measles were below the average, while those of whooping-cough, although below the numbers returned in recent weeks, were again excessive. The 18 deaths referred to fever were considerably fewer than those in any of the four previous weeks, and were 27 below the corrected average weekly number; 1 was certified as typhus, 12 as enteric or typhoid, and 5 as simple continued fever. There were 6 deaths from direct accident during the week.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VOYAGE TO INDIA.

On Sunday last her Majesty's Indian troop-ship *Serapis*, which is to convey the Prince of Wales up the Mediterranean and through the Suez Canal and Red Sea to India, left Portsmouth under the command of Captain the Hon. Henry Carr Glyn, naval aide-de-camp to the Queen.

The *Serapis* is an iron vessel of 6211 tons burden, or 4173 tons old measurement, a screw-steamer, with engines of 700 nominal horse-power. This ship has been specially equipped and decorated for the present service. The hull presents to the eye one expanse of white, for the sake of coolness during a voyage in tropical temperatures. The bows are ornamented with the crest and motto, "Heaven's Light our Guide," and some elaborate gilt scrollwork. The stern displays a shield and ribbon, bearing the words "India, Persia, China, Scinde, Burmah, Punjaub," also worked in gilt. The ordinary green band has been replaced by a gilt moulding 10 in. deep and 5½ in. thick, which runs along the whole length of the vessel on both sides. The moulding is inclosed within two blue ribands. The entrance to the ship is on the port or left-hand side, on entering which the visitor finds himself upon the main deck. Here several important structural alterations have been made. The midship cabins have been entirely removed to form a broad and clear passage to the new temporary staircase which communicates between this deck and the grand suite of apartments above. The old hatchway, with its combings, has been bearded over to secure additional space. For the accommodation of the Prince's suite, twenty cabins have been erected on each side of the main deck about the mainmast; and, forward, cabins have been constructed along the whole of the remaining space on the starboard side, for the junior officers of the ship, the band-master, stud-grooms, and others. The captain and senior officers are also berthed on this deck, in the cabins originally forming the women's quarters when troops with married soldiers were conveyed by this ship, and a ward-room has been specially fitted up for the officers' use. The cabins on the main deck have been furnished with polished mahogany furniture of the ordinary service pattern, the stern settee being covered with green leather. The deck on the port side, from the engine hatch to the side of the hatches extending to the thwartship bulkhead, which forms the boundary of the saloon, and the whole of the flat of the main-deck apartment, are covered with linoleum. The predominating colour of the cabins is a French grey. They are fitted with an electric bell service communicating with a central gong. Having entered through the after-port, the Prince's guests will ascend by the staircase to the grand saloon on the upper deck, which is reserved for the exclusive use of the Prince.

The saloon is divided by heavy bronze-yellow curtains of Indian pattern into three compartments—the reception-room, the drawing-room, and the dining-room. All can be thrown into one spacious room on state occasions. The furniture is of wax-polished oak, and of Tudor design, with quaint brass mountings. The woodwork is painted white, the panels and stiles picked out with gold fillets; the cornices and pilasters on the walls of the dining-room are of a delicate blue. The stern windows and ports are fitted with sage-green silk patent spring blinds and white lace curtains; the valances are green mixed with white silk strands, and have their hangings to match. The sides of the drawing and reception rooms are hung with mirrors set in oaken frames, embellished with gold rope beading. We need not present an inventory of the whole of the furniture. The tops of the writing desks and tables and the covers of the settees and couches are of brown morocco leather. All the articles are stamped with a gold composite badge, consisting of the collar and pendant of the Star of India, encircling the ribbon and motto of the Garter, surmounted by the Imperial crown and flanked by the Prince's initials, "A. E." The fixtures and the heavier part of the furniture have been made by the dockyard cabinet-makers, and are of superior workmanship. This furniture, manufactured in the Portsmouth dockyard, is highly polished and of a modern style. It consists of a seat, 50 ft. round, with carved scrolls, and which fits into the bend of the stern; a circular ottoman, which has been dropped over the rudder post to conceal it; a handsome buffet; several swing tables, and two magnificent dining tables. The smaller of the two, which is of oval form, and provided with massive reeded legs, is 24 ft. long by 6 ft. 6 in. wide, and is capable of accommodating twenty-four persons; the larger is horseshoe-shaped and can seat sixty guests. It is intended to supersede the smaller one at the State receptions. The saloon is also furnished with a noble grand pianoforte, manufactured by Broadwood, the value of which is £170. Among the attractive objects in the reception-room are a clock and a set of vases to match, which are fixed upon a handsome polished table about the mizenmast and between the two ventilators. They are designed and supplied by Mr. Emanuel, of the Hard, Portsea. The pilinths, which are pyramidal in shape, are formed of rouge antique marble, ornamented with oxydised silver and parcel-gilt workmanship. The hour face is in the centre, and on each side is the two-fold lozenge, with crest, pendant, and initials, the same as has already been described. This design has been engraved on the hard face of the marble itself and gilded. On the top of the entablature is a broad base of gold, on which is a beautifully moulded female figure of oxydised silver, relieved by gilt ear-rings and hair fillet, by the sculptor Moreau. The bowls of the vases are also formed of rouge marble, the handles being composed of grotesque winged figures in oxydised silver. The clock has a lever escapement, so that it may not be deranged by the motion of the vessel, and the time is struck upon a finely-toned gong. The same maker supplies a number of ship's clocks and instruments, all bearing the distinctive badge of the Star of India in combination with the Garter. The temperature of the saloon is kept at a refreshing coolness by means of a double set of punkahs, which will be worked by six Chinese punkah-wallahs, the services of whom have been borrowed from the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Electric bells communicate with the gong in the lobby, and have flap indicators to show whence the gong has been struck. The apartments are illuminated with three-light candelabra, and by six four-canded Grecian lamps, suspended from the roof and furnished with patent receivers for catching and recussing the wax. The effect is very brilliant.

Sketches in Germany



Tilling the ground



Planting Potatoes



Georgia
Wooden Ware Seller



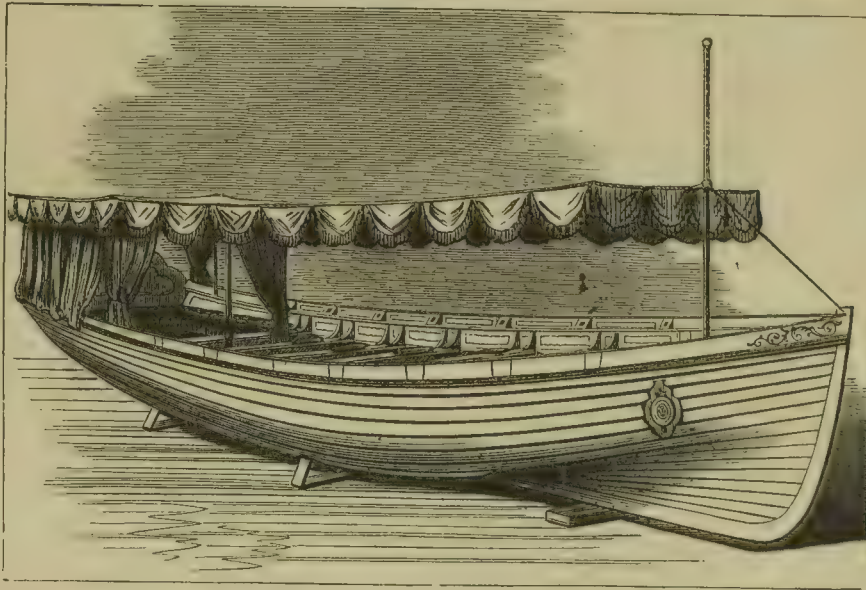
Saxony
MARKET CART

Aspy



Thuringe
BASKET MAKER

The Prince's private apartments are situated to the right and left of the fore part of the grand saloon, and have necessitated the removal of the whole of the usual cabin accommodation. They consist of two independent suites of rooms, each comprising a bedroom, a bath-room, and a boudoir or retiring room. Each suite is exactly of the same character, and furnished alike, only that the bedroom on the port side is slightly curtailed in length to afford space for a wine cellarette. The furniture is of the same style, material, and workmanship as that of the saloon; the carpet is also the same. The most conspicuous object in the boudoir is a Gothic chiffonier, the door panels of which are formed of dark oak with ebony borders, and curiously carved with floral designs, the flowers being formed of gold and silver gilt. The panels of the back are also formed of dark oak, the lower ones, however, consisting of thick bevelled glass plates. The bedstead is of brass, the body being suspended by pivots working in upright standards, so as to secure cradle action at sea. The bath-room is supplied with cold, hot, and salt water services, the tank itself being capable of containing 12 cwt. of water. In the outward voyage the Prince will occupy the suite on the port side, the suite on the starboard side being reserved for the return passage, so that by changing quarters the Prince will always be on the cool side of the ship.



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S STATE BARGE ATTACHED TO H.M.S. SERAPIS.

Leaving the Royal apartments and ascending by the ladder to the poop, one finds that the chart-house has been removed bodily, and that upon its site a handsome deck-house has been erected. It is 25 ft. long and 17 ft. wide, and has been specially designed to secure the comfort and convenience of the Prince and his suite under the fierce heat of a tropical sun. It is provided with a double open roof for ventilating purposes, and the windows are of so unusual a size that a balance of 60 lb. is required to counteract their weight. The panels are white, with gray stiles picked out with gold, and the interior is furnished with a fixed settee and smoking divan. They are of polished oak, and were made by the dockyard joiners. As a further protection against the effects of the sun, the deck is covered with canvas from the break of the poop aft, the same as on board the Royal yachts. Eleven cabins have been provided in the lower saloon and steerage for the Prince's servants and those of his suite, while the crew will be located in the lower troop-deck and under the fore-castle. The Serapis is fitted with two ice-rooms, containing together twenty tons of ice, or about double the quantity usually supplied to Indian troop-ships. Six carriage-horses have been embarked for the use of the Prince, and during the passage milk will be supplied by a couple of cows. Among the numerous presents which the Serapis will take out



ENGLISH OFFICERS DRILLING CHINESE SOLDIERS AT AMOY.

is one for the King of Greece, consisting of two Orkney heifers, fourteen sheep, and three pigs, for which special screens have been erected on board. The crest which has been approved by the Prince and Princess, and which has been cut by Messrs. Griffin, of the Hard, consists of the old ship's crest, the only difference being that, in place of the sacred cow, it has the Prince's feathers. Messrs. Griffin have also a water-colour painting, by Mitchell, of the Serapis in full sail, attended by the Osborne, which it is the intention of the officers to present to the Princess of Wales as a souvenir.

The boats attached to the Serapis consist of a state barge, 34 ft. long; a state galley, 32 ft. long; a steam-pinnace and a steam-barge, each 30 ft. long; two troop-boats, 38 ft. long; one life-boat, 28 ft. long; three cutters, 30 ft. long; one cutter, 24 ft.; two gigs, 20 ft.; one dingy, 14 ft.; and one punt, 14 ft. The life-boat and one of the cutters are fitted with Messrs. Hill and Clarke's patent boat-detaching hooks. The state barge, which, as has already been stated, is 34 ft. long, presents a highly attractive appearance, and will be rowed by fourteen men. The bows and quarter are ornamented with gold scrolls, while on each side the "rubber," which is painted a garter-blue, two broad bands of gold, inclosed within blue ribbons, run the whole length of the barge. The backboard is formed of beautifully-polished mahogany, carved with the Prince of Wales's feathers, set in an oval cable framework. The tiller is made of electro-plated metal, with ivory handle. The panels are embellished with waved gilt beading, and a pretty gold wreathing, composed of rose, thistle, and shamrock in combination, on a blue ground, goes round the entire barge. The awning draperies are of silk damask, the movable canopy underneath being made of the same costly material. The awning, which is supported by brass stanchions, is formed of two lengths to allow of its being tilted, so that his Royal Highness may enter or leave the barge without stooping. The barge is grated throughout its length, and a brass flagstaff has been placed at the bows, to which a Royal standard will be attached, 3 ft. 9 in. deep. The whole of the gilding, carving, and painting, including the prettily-designed badge on the bows, has been executed by the dockyard artificers. The state cutter is similarly decorated, with the exception that the awning is of one length only. The ship's boats, which, with the



THE LATE MR. JUSTICE HONYMAN.

state barge and cutter, are white, have each a gold band inclosed in blue ribbons.

The Royal yacht Osborne, paddle-wheel steamer, has been sent to the Mediterranean to join the Serapis, conveying some of the attendants and friends of his Royal Highness. The Prince of Wales is to leave London on the 12th inst., and travel overland to the Mediterranean port of embarkation. The following is understood to be the route which the Prince will pursue on landing in India:—Leave Aden for Bombay, Nov. 2; visit Bombay, Nov. 8; visit Beypoor, Nov. 23; Bangalore, Dec. 2; Madras, Dec. 6; Tuticorin, Dec. 8; Colombo, Dec. 11; Trincomalee, Dec. 17; Calcutta, Dec. 23; Barrackur, Jan. 4; Benares, Jan. 4; Lucknow, Jan. 6; Cawnpore, Jan. 10; Delhi, Jan. 11; Umritsur, Jan. 20; Lahore, Jan. 21; Jamoo, Jan. 24; Lahore, Jan. 27; Suharunpore, Jan. 28; Paneeput, Jan. 28; Agra, Jan. 29; Gwalior, Feb. 3; Agra, Feb. 5; Ajmere, Feb. 7; Jeypore, Feb. 11; Bareilly, Feb. 13; Lucknow, Feb. 29; Allahabad, Feb. 29; Jubbulpore, March 2; Kundwah, March 7; Indore, March 9; Kundwah, March 11; Ellora, March 12; Dowlutabad, March 14; Bombay, March 15; Poonah, March 19; and Sattara, March 19. His Royal Highness may be expected back in England about April 7 or 8.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE HONYMAN.

Last week's obituary recorded the death of Sir George Essex Honyman, late one of the Puisne Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Sir George was the eldest son of the late Colonel Sir Ord Honyman, of the Grenadier Guards, by his wife, Elizabeth Essex, youngest daughter of Admiral Bowen, was born in 1819, and was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple in 1849. He was appointed to a Judgeship in 1873. He married Miss Annie Joanna Thirkettle, of Kingston-on-Thames, by whom he had issue one child, a daughter, now deceased; and he is succeeded by his brother, William Macdonald Honyman, M.A., who is in holy orders. Sir William (who is the fifth Baronet) was born in 1820, and was educated at Worcester College, Oxford.

The portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

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I like some bright bird (Linda di Chamouni). Donizetti. O, wilt thou leave thy tranquil
home? (Nino). Verdi. There's a secret (Lucresia
slowly the day is fading (Ernani). Verdi. Borgia). Donizetti.
Fate decrees that we should part. Fare, fare from thee (La
sever (Lucia). Donizetti. Favorita). Donizetti.

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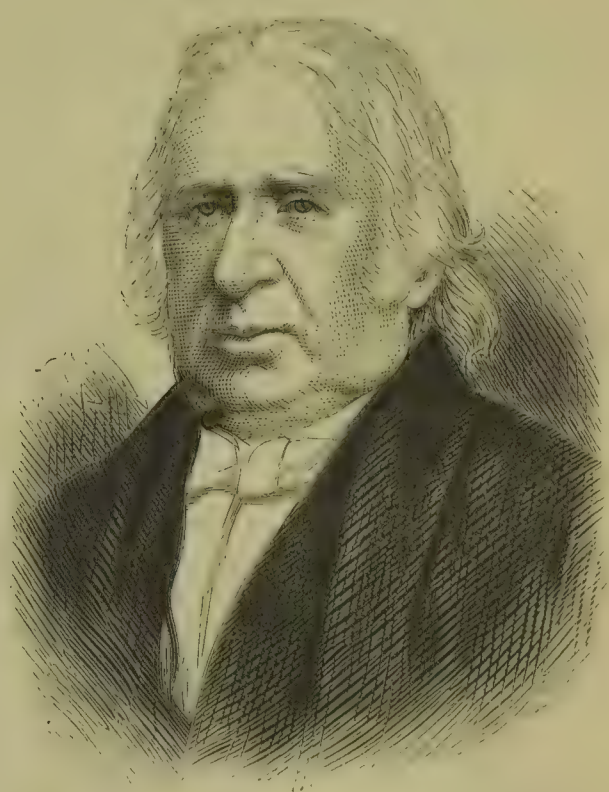
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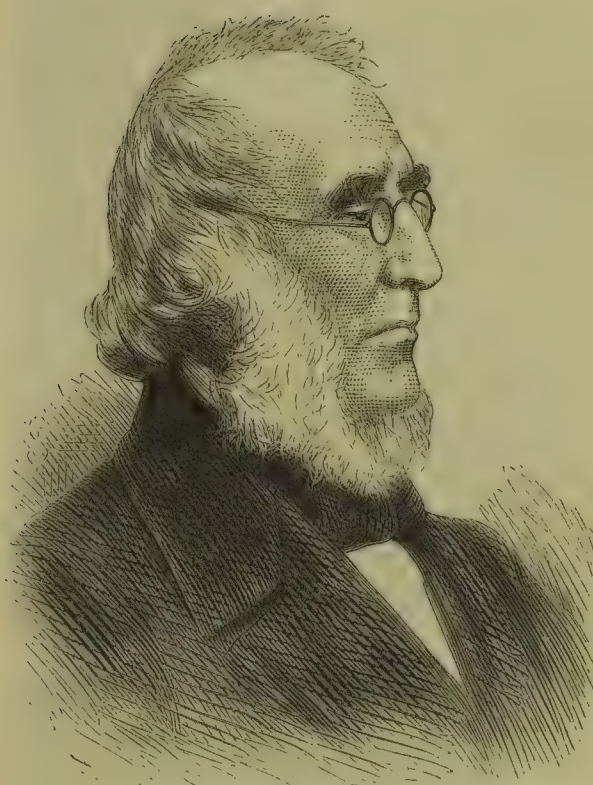
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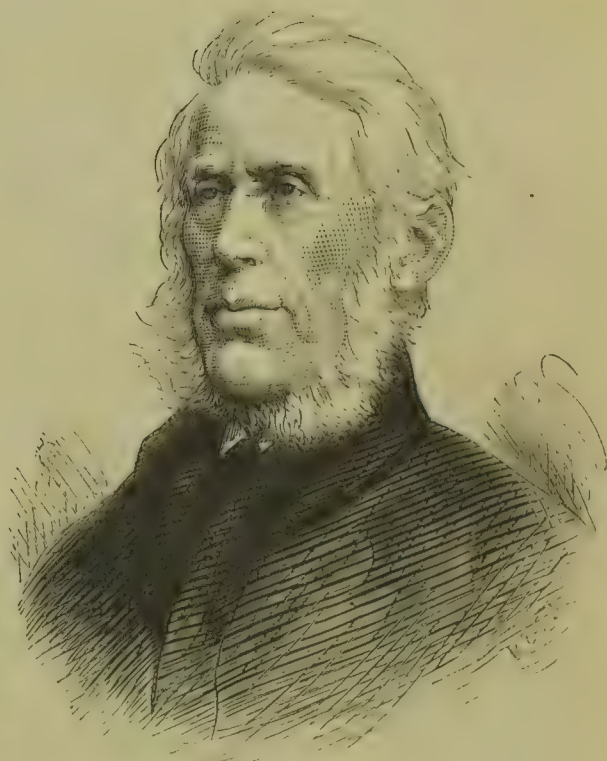
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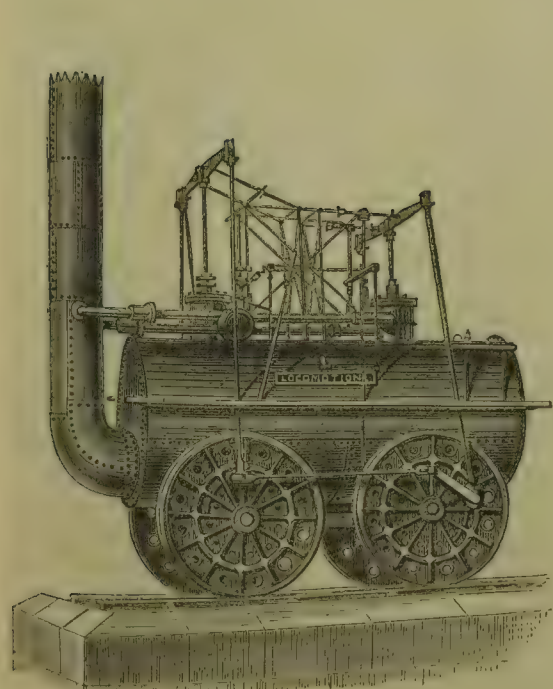
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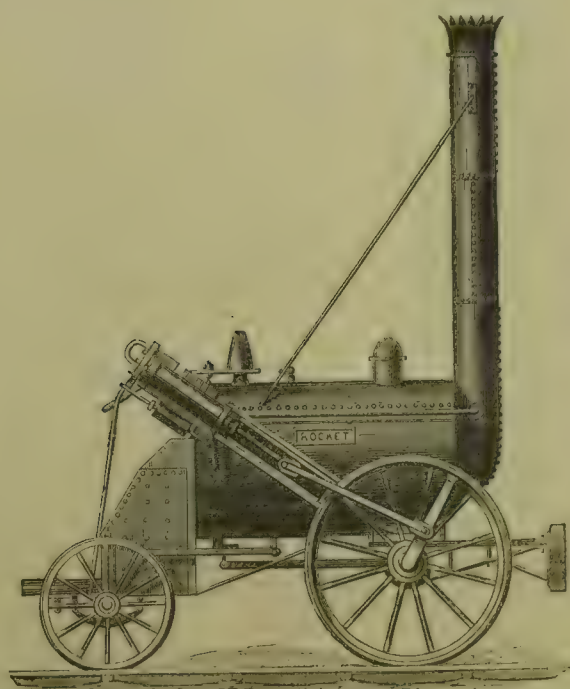
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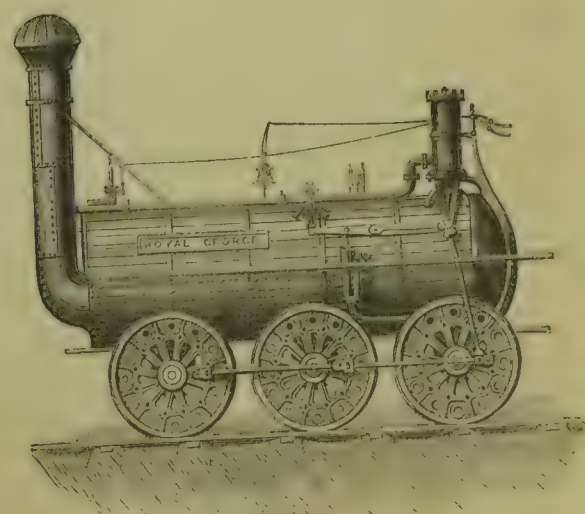
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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

A "Byron Club." Why not? I read of a public meeting being held this week, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. G. P. Lascaridis, to promote the establishment of a club which should not only serve as a place of social intercourse for the members of the Greek community resident in London, but should be likewise designed to commemorate the genius of Lord Byron and his generous and heroic exertions for the liberation and regeneration of Greece, as also to cultivate the growth and further the fruition of patriotism among the Hellenes and of Philhellenism in Englishmen, and of mutual amity between the nations.

It is a very pretty idea this "Philhellenic" Club to be dedicated to the memory of *O Lordos Noel Biron*; and so far as the members of the Greek community are concerned, the notion seems to be a sufficiently practical one. The Greek merchants of London, Manchester, and other manufacturing centres in our midst have grown to be a very wealthy, influential, and highly-considered body; and it is eminently fitting that they, as well as other esteemed strangers within our gates, should have a comfortable and luxurious club in Pall-mall, or in any other district of clubland which they may choose to select. I do not know whether our American cousins sojourning here have any special club of their own beyond the Langham Hotel—where, I hear, every guest is expected to be able to repeat the Declaration of Independence by heart, should he be called upon to do so, before sitting down to the *table d'hôte*; but the Anglo-Brazilians, Peruvians, Venezuelans, Mexicans, and so forth have long since possessed a capital place of social *réunion* called the South American Club. I have dined at their hospitable board and ought to know.

I remark, on the other hand, that the promoters of the "Byron" propose to admit "English Philhellens" as members of the embryo club. "Philhellene" is a vague term. It may have signified much when Greece was struggling for her independence; but now that she has attained it Philhellenism had, perhaps, best be left to the Hellenes. Is a "Philhellene" of any kindred to a "Pan-Slave" or a "Cis-Leithian," or a "Philherzegovinian," or a "Moldo-Wallachian"? In connection with the last-named designation, there is a very funny story extant, which has absolutely nothing in it, but which never fails to make me laugh. An old French gentleman informs a friend that his daughter has just married a distinguished foreigner—a Moldo-Wallachian. "How old is he?" asks the friend. "Twenty-two," replies the happy father-in-law. "Si jeune," murmurs old gentleman number two, mournfully shaking his head, "et déjà Moldo-Valaque!" Did he imagine Moldo-Wallachianism to be some kind of malady, like pleuro-pneumonia or pericarditis?

We have heard a great deal lately about "Lady Helps." That benevolent and energetic lady—and she is as unobtrusive as she is earnest—Mrs. Rose Mary Crawshay, is actively engaged, I am told, in organising a plan for offering to gentlemen in straitened circumstances facilities for engaging, if they choose to do so, in domestic service. Mrs. Crawshay does not expect that ladies by birth and education will consent to scrub doorsteps or black-lead the grates; she does not, so far as I can understand, wish to impose what is called "menial" drudgery upon them. She simply—and, as I think, justly—holds that there are very many situations of usefulness and trust in upper-class households which necessitous ladies might very appropriately fill without derogating one iota from their dignity. Mrs. Crawshay has had some at least suggestive precursors in this regard. Next to Mr. Samuel Warren's "Diary of a Late Physician," in *Blackwood*, I do not remember a series of novelettes more diverting than the "Reminiscences of a Monthly Nurse," published some five-and-thirty years since. The heroine is a lady of position and of refinement, but who has been reduced, by her husband's death, from affluence to indigence. She bravely goes out nursing, and a very good thing she makes of it; for five-and-thirty years ago the pleasant custom of filling a silver candle-cup with new crown-pieces and presenting it to nurse had not quite died out among us. Better to take such an engagement, I think, than to go out "governessing."

Mrs. Crawshay has found nevertheless, and to her dismay, that she has a competitor in the field. For some time past, it would appear, an office has been opened at the West-End, and special registers kept for the supply not only of "lady" but of "gentleman helps." The conductors of this agency hold that "both gentlemen and gentlemen are apt to fall from good positions; and if the former can obtain an honest subsistence in domestic service there is no reason why the latter should turn adventurers." Certainly not. I will not repeat with the Prince in "Romeo and Juliet," "A plague on both your houses!" I would rather invoke blessings on both schemes; for I consider that all practical and *bona fide* efforts to give employment to those who need it are deserving of success. I have seen Mr. Fechter play "Ruy Blas." I have seen the late Mr. Charles Kean perform—I think that it was in a comedy at the Haymarket, called "Leap Year; or, the Ladies' Privilege"—the part of a footman. Craggs, afterwards Secretary of State, had been a lackey, had he not? Dodsley, author of the "Man in Livery," and publisher as well as poet, had stood behind a carriage. For my part, were I not somewhat nervous on the subject of my lower limbs, I would take to plush and powder to-morrow. The latter would at least serve to conceal the disagreeable fact that one's hair is turning grey.

Mr. Henry Irving *did* make his first appearance as Macbeth at the Lyceum on Saturday, Sept. 26; and Mrs. Bateman having with a nobly courteous spirit of self-sacrifice—Cæsar and Midas were offering huge sums of money for seats, but in vain—presented me with a stall, I was enabled to witness the long and anxiously expected performance, which I am glad to record was over before midnight. The audience part of the theatre presented a phenomenally "first night" appearance. The Nine Muses, the Three Graces, and the Hours were in the dress-circle; I saw Minerva in a stage-box, and Diana of Ephesus in a *loge* on the grand tier. Jupiter Tonans was taking snuff in a side box; the Fates—I mean the dramatic critics—sat in front of me in the stalls; and the Furies were in the gallery. I must not say one word about Mr. Henry Irving's performance—to do so would be to trench upon the prerogative of the gentleman who so ably and appreciatively undertakes the task of dramatic criticism in this journal. But thus much I *may* say, that I extremely regret I did not take a sketch-book and a pencil with me to the theatre, and strive, however rudely, to limn the gifted actor, scholar, and artist in his habit as he lived on the Lyceum stage that night. I have seen Macready play Macbeth. I have heard both Charles Young and Charles Kemble read the part to perfection; but I never saw an actor *look* his part as Mr. Irving looked it. "He looks too young," a hypercritical behind me observed. Pray, where is it stated that Lord and Lady Macbeth were an old or even middle-aged couple? If Macbeth had been a veteran soldier I fancy that—remembering the manners of the time—he would not have been quite so long in screwing his courage to the

requisite sticking-place of murdering Duncan. "He lacks physical strength," another censor near me murmured. Well, William III. lacked physical strength. He was a little, rickety, asthmatical man. Nelson was, physically, a mere thread-paper hero. Wolfe was worn by bronchitis wellnigh to a skeleton when he fell on the heights of Abraham; and on Napoleon I., in his Italian campaigns, there was no more fat than would have greased a cobbler's bradawl! Must every hero have the frame of Milo and the voice of Stentor? But I am speaking from an ethnological, not from a dramatically critical point of view.

I do most sincerely wish that it were possible for Captain Shaw and his bold brigadiers to cross the Atlantic with a few of his biggest steamers, ascend the St. Lawrence from Point Levy to Lachine, and pump a sufficient number of tons of cold water on the sectarian rioters at Montreal, in Lower Canada, so as to completely drown the *odium theologium* now raging in that nominally pleasant and hospitable city. What good times I have had at Montreal, to be sure, when the Grenadiers, and the Coldstreams, and the Rifles were in garrison; and everybody invited everybody to dinner; and poor D'Arcy Magee told Irish stories and sang Irish songs; and when Catholics and Protestants lived, so it seemed to me, in perfect peace and amity! And now they are squabbling over the remains of a poor gentleman, named Guibord, who has been dead ever so long. Depend upon it, Captain Shaw and his fire-engines would prove the most efficacious remedy for the deplorable state of things at Montreal.

Among the latest items of Indian intelligence is that a silver howdah is being made at Calcutta for the use of the Prince of Wales. Is this glorified palanquin to adorn the back of the famous elephant, a hundred years old, which is to be placed at the service of the Prince? The ruthless Mr. Thoms has so unsettled the public faith in the matter of human centenarians that there is some slight consolation in lighting upon an animal whose five-score years of longevity cannot be disputed. The particular elephant mentioned is said to have borne the Marquis of Hastings during the Viceroyalty of that amiable nobleman; but, could the venerable patriarch write his own memoirs, he might tell us that he was old enough to have carried Sir Eyre Coote, Sir David Baird, and Sir Arthur Wellesley; to have watched (elephants are very watchful; and who shall say that they do not read the newspapers?) the progress of the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Warren Hastings; to have beheld the capture of Pondicherry, the Battle of Assaye, the massacre at Vellore, the capture of Rangoon, the arrival at Calcutta of Commissioner Yeh, the storming of Delhi, and the relief of Lucknow. But of all these things, very probably, the hundred-years-old elephant has taken no more notice than Vinny Bourne's "jackdaw" took of the world as he surveyed it from the top of the steeple. He sees that

Its customs and its businesses
Are no concern at all of his;
And says—what says he?—"Caw!"

Elephants don't say anything, save when cayenne-pepper is put into the penny buns given them; yet they manifestly think a great deal. About what? Not about Sir Eyre Coote or Sir David Baird, I fancy. G. A. S.

THE MICHEL ANGELO FESTIVAL AT FLORENCE.

The festivities in the city of Florence to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great Italian sculptor, painter, and architect of the Renaissance, were attended by seven or eight hundred delegates of the literary and artistic community from various parts of Italy and of Europe. The proceedings began on Sunday morning, the 12th ult., and ended on the following Tuesday night with a grand illumination. On the first day there was the unveiling of a bronze bust of Michel Angelo, placed over the doorway of the Casa Buonarrotti, in the Via Ghibellina, the court and principal rooms of the house being converted into a museum of pictures, casts of sculpture, sketches, drawings, and manuscripts, connected with its former illustrious inmate. The assembled visitors, the Florence municipality, two Ministers of State, some members of the Italian Senate and Chamber of Deputies, judges and magistrates, foreign consuls, university professors, and military officers, went to his house in procession from the Palazzo Vecchio, headed by the Syndic, or Mayor of Florence, Signor Ubaldo Peruzzi. An oration was pronounced by Count Alcardo Alcardi. After inspecting the contents of the mansion, they proceeded to the Cathedral of Santa Croce, where homage was paid to the tomb of Michel Angelo in a series of eloquent discourses. The next stage in the proceedings was to pass out of the city, up the terraces of San Miniato, to the place where a bronze copy of Michel Angelo's grand marble statue of David has lately been erected. It was here that he stationed himself to direct the works of defensive fortification at the siege of Florence in 1529. The statue was surrounded with a collection of plaster casts, drawings, and photographs, sent from Rome, Naples, Bologna, Paris, and London, representing other works of Michel Angelo than those to be seen at Florence. At its base are copies of the four recumbent statues, Dawn and Twilight, Day and Night, from the Medici chapel of San Lorenzo. Several eminent foreign artists, among them Meissonier, took part in the delivery of addresses at San Miniato. The proceedings of the next two days comprised a formidable array of congresses to be attended, concerts to be heard, processions to be followed, addresses and speeches to be delivered, dinners, balls, concerts, incessant reunions, literary, scientific, and artistic meetings. There were the Florence Casino, the Florentine Circolo, the Philological, Scientific, and other Circoli to be visited; the Viale dei Colli and the Boboli Gardens were invitingly thrown open; and the Castle of Vincigliata, built and furnished in strict mediæval style by an Englishman, Mr. John Temple Leader, four miles from town. Beyond this, at Settignano, is the Villa Buonarrotti, which belonged to Michael Angelo, and has continued throughout many generations in the possession of his family. It seems to be proved that the great sculptor, as an infant, was sent here to nurse, and was brought up by one of those families of scarpellini, or stonecutters, among whom the trade is hereditary. The party of visitors who went to Settignano were received by the Signora Teresa Buonarrotti, widow of the painter Michel Angelo, who died in 1860, and her son Ettore, a youth of twenty, now a soldier in the Italian army, with other members of the family. The villa is a plain and substantial building in the style of a country mansion of moderate pretensions in olden times. But it was in Florence itself, among the noble works of art which abound in that city, that the best memorials of the great artist were to be admired. Visitors were conducted to see the collection in the Academy of the Fine Arts, 54, Via Riccasoli, to the gallery and archives of the house of Buonarrotti, 64, Via Ghibellina, to the galleries of the Pitti Palace and the Uffizi, to the National Museum, No. 1, Via Ghibellina, to the Medici Chapel in San Lorenzo, and many other places where the genius of the man is equally at home. But the statue of

David, in front of the Palazzo Vecchio, and the monuments of the Medici, with the figures in the Chapel of San Lorenzo, are of course the most important objects for admiration at Florence. The concluding illumination, on the night of the 14th, was very effectively managed. The Florentines lighted up not only their city, but the country round it, the hills, and especially the Viale dei Colli, the new Piazzale di Michel Angelo, the Church of San Miniato, its tower, the esplanade before it, the Tivoli, and all the palaces, detached or semi-detached villas, and other public and private buildings with which that new suburb is studded. A Florentine illumination, common to all other Italian cities in olden times, consists in lining with oil-lamps all the doors and windows, the cornices, arches, columns, pedestals, capitals, and other projections of the edifices, so as to show off their architectural pattern, hemming and embroidering it with fire. Gas, Bengal, Bude, and other lights can produce a greater blaze, but nothing can equal the placid charm of this old Italian method.

DRILLING CHINESE TROOPS.

The telegrams from Shanghai this week bring us rather startling intelligence of the imminent chances of a rupture between Great Britain and China. Mr. Wade, C.B., the British Minister at Peking, has broken off diplomatic negotiations, and threatens to depart within a fortnight. The main subject of dispute is the refusal of the Chinese Government to call its provincial subordinates in Yunnan to account for the murder of Mr. Margary. It has further been demanded by the British Government that the provisions made in the Treaty of Tientsin for the more equitable treatment of Englishmen and other foreigners in China should be published by official authority in the *Peking Gazette*. This has been refused, for the Chinese empire has always endeavoured to conceal from its own subjects the extent of its former concessions to the European Powers. A British naval squadron, under the command of Admiral Ryder, is now lying at Che-Foo; but it is to be hoped that war may yet be averted. Should it prove unavoidable, there can be no doubt of the result. Though China has done much, since the last war, in the improvement of artillery, the organisation and discipline of the army still betray such glaring defects as leave it comparatively helpless in a military contest. Some English officers have lately been employed in drilling the native troops at Amoy and elsewhere, of which we present an illustration. The following is an extract from a Shanghai letter of Aug. 14:—"In view of the unsatisfactory state of our political relations, people are not pleased at the accumulation of Chinese troops which is going on in this neighbourhood. The explanation is perfectly natural, but the coincidence is not the less unpleasant. A large number of troops were sent down from the Yang-Tze districts last year to Formosa at the time of the dispute with Japan. These have been since staying in the island, with the ostensible purpose of reducing the aborigines, towards which I suspect they have done extremely little. With no commissariat, no medical assistance, and wretched tents, the men have succumbed to the summer heats, and are now being brought back by shiploads. Hundreds have died in Formosa, tens die in the passage up, and the mortality is not yet checked now that they have reached Shanghai. There are at present some 6000 men within a mile of the foreign settlements, and further draughts are expected, which will bring up the number to 10,000. The presence of so large a force is not agreeable at any time; and just now, when the political position is felt to be uncertain, it is especially objectionable. However, the Taotai says they are going on very shortly to the interior, and I suppose we must be content to take his word. In the meantime, the men are encamped outside the south gate, and I took occasion yesterday to stroll through the camp. They are encamped by battalions of about 500 each, considerable intervals separating the camps, which are each surrounded by a ditch and mud wall. The greater number of the men are armed simply with long spears; there were a few muskets only in each camp, and the bayonets generally appeared to be rusted into the barrels. The men were civil enough, but were a very rough-looking lot, and rejoiced, I should say, in about as much discipline as their ancestors who failed to keep out the Manchu Tartars. They told some rather loud tales of their prowess in Formosa, but quite as much for fun, apparently, as in expectation of being believed. One man declared he had killed thirty savages with his own hand. I doubt whether the whole army killed thirty altogether; but then, I have no great faith in the Chinese as soldiers. They did not like Formosa at all, had suffered much from sickness, and were very glad to get back."

SKETCHES IN GERMANY.

The rustic population of some provinces in the German Fatherland have retained so many quaint fashions and methods of doing their common labour and business that it is not difficult for an artist to find characteristic sketching subjects there. Women and girls are employed in most European countries to perform, at certain seasons of the year, those agricultural operations which are not unsuited to their strength; but digging is an occupation usually reserved in England for the other sex. In the scenes of ordinary fieldwork, represented in the upper compartments of the page filled with our Engravings of "Sketches in Germany," we see a couple of sturdy lasses plying the spade or shovel; and a close-ranged line of eight industrious females, old and young together, in the act of planting "kastöffe," which are what we call potatoes. The market-cart below, with its lumbering frame, high covered tilt, and long pole for the single horse, is not such a vehicle as would gain approval on an English high road. But the figures of the basketmaker and the overladen dealer in wooden wares, the latter having also her baby to carry, must be regarded with greater interest and with our best wishes for the success of their modest trade.

The annual divisional school feast, given by subscription of the officers in the garrison at Aldershot, took place in the riding-school of the 21st Hussars, by permission of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Steele, on Saturday last. After tea a general distribution of toys took place.

A competitive examination of candidates for first appointments to the cavalry and infantry will take place at the University of London on Nov. 30 and following days. There will be ninety appointments in the cavalry and infantry of the Line, and ten commissions in West India regiments, to be competed for. Twelve commissions will be offered for competition by University candidates.

Colonel Stokes, C.B., R.E., has been nominated to succeed Colonel Galloway as Director of the School of Military Engineering at Chatham. Colonel Stokes was the first member appointed by England on the International Commission for Improving the Mouths of the Danube, and he held that office during the whole period of the execution of those most important works. He was afterwards a member of the Commission to Regulate the Suez Canal Dues, and is at present Commanding Royal Engineer at Chatham.

MUSIC.

THE NORWICH TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL.

Some remarks remain to be added to our last week's notice of the Norwich music meeting. At the concert of Wednesday evening Sir Julius Benedict's sacred cantata, "The Legend of St. Cecilia," received a very fine performance, the splendid singing of Mdle. Albani in the soprano solo music having been a special feature. Madame Patey's delivery of the contralto solos was also excellent; the air "Father, whose blessing," had to be repeated. The tenor solos were expressively rendered by Mr. Lloyd, and those for bass were forcibly declaimed by Signor Foli. Another specialty at the concert referred to was the new andante of Sir J. Benedict's second symphony. This movement—played for the first time on this occasion—is in the key of F, and has much melodious grace and great variety and contrast in the orchestral treatment. It is worthy of the portions of the work already heard at the Crystal Palace—the first allegro and the scherzo. This last-named piece was given at Norwich, following the andante. The wanting finale is, we believe, just completed; and the symphony, in its entirety, will soon be given at the Crystal Palace. The same concert brought forward a selection from an operetta, "The Science of Love," composed by Mr. J. S. Harcourt, son of the local chorus-master. The music is light and pretty, and displays considerable aptitude for orchestral writing. The solo portions were sung by Mdle. Enequist, Miss D'Alton, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Wadmore.

The opening piece on Thursday morning was Spohr's hymn, "God, Thou art great," the music of which is full of grace and beauty, but has little of the elevation of style requisite in religious composition. The same remark holds good of the work which followed—Rossini's "Stabat Mater"—which, however, excels the hymn in genius and power and in richness of melody. The solos in the hymn were well sung by Mdle. Enequist, Madame Patey, Mr. Minns, and Mr. Wadmore—those in the "Stabat Mater" by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdle. de Belocca, Mr. Lloyd, and Signor Foli. The duet "Quis est homo," for the lady singers, was encored. In the quartets Mr. Guy sustained the tenor part with much efficiency.

The late Sir Sterndale Bennett's sacred cantata "The Woman of Samaria," which closed Thursday morning's performance, was preceded by the air, from Handel's "Samson," "Let the bright seraphim," brilliantly sung by Mdle. Albani, with the excellent trumpet obligato of Mr. T. Harper. The latter portion of the song, including an elaborate cadenza, was encored. Of Bennett's work we have several times, and recently, spoken in detail, and it will suffice now to say that it received a very effective performance. Three pieces had to be repeated—the airs "O Lord, Thou hast searched me out," charmingly sung by Madame Patey, and "His salvation is nigh them," finely given by Mr. Lloyd, and the unaccompanied quartet "God is a spirit," by the singers just named, Mdle. Enequist, and Mr. Wadmore.

The last of the miscellaneous concerts, on Thursday evening, was chiefly occupied with the performance of Mr. Randegger's dramatic cantata, "Fridolin," which was very effectively rendered in the solo, choral, and orchestral features. The supposed characters were thus distributed:—The Countess, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington; Fridolin, Mr. Lloyd; the Count, Mr. Wadmore; and Hubert, Signor Foli. Two numbers were encored—the chorus of hunters and that of handmaidens. Of the merits of the cantata we have more than once spoken in detail. It was very well received on its first performance at Norwich; and its composer, who conducted it, was much applauded. The brilliant singing of Mdle. Albani, in Donizetti's scena, "Ah! se infelice," was a principal feature among the various items in the second part of the concert, which opened with the new Festival Overture composed by Mr. W. T. Best, the eminent organist, of Liverpool. This piece contains some effective orchestral writing, with strong contrasts between the stately and the florid styles.

The closing performance, on Friday morning, consisted of the usual festival climax, Handel's "Messiah," the principal solo-singers in which were Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdle. Enequist, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Guy, Signor Foli, and Mr. Wadmore; Mr. Minns having co-operated in the quartets of the second part. The chorus-singing on this occasion was particularly good throughout the oratorio. "For unto us" had to be repeated. The festival proceedings terminated, as usual, with a ball on Friday night. The financial results have been below the average.

Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" was performed by the Carl-Rosa opera company at the Princess's Theatre on Saturday, for the first time in London as altered and modified by the composer expressly for the Paris stage. The characters were thus represented in Saturday's performance—Arlene, Miss Rose Hersee; the Gipsy Queen, Miss Josephine Yorke; Buda, Mrs. Aynsley Cook; Thaddeus, Mr. Nordblom; Count Arnheim, Mr. F. H. Celli; Florestine, Mr. C. Lyall; and Devilshoof, Mr. Aynsley Cook. The added music includes an effective trio in the second act for Arlene, the Gipsy Queen, and Thaddeus (with chorus), and a melodious duet for the two first-named characters, besides a brilliant new overture and one or two smaller items. For Thursday an English version of "Il Trovatore" was announced.

The specialty at this week's Covent Garden Promenade Concerts was a Mozart night, on Wednesday.

This week the twentieth series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace will begin. The instrumental pieces to be given at the opening concert are Bennett's overture to "Parisina" and Wagner's to "Der Fliegende Holländer," Beethoven's first symphony, and Hégár's violin concerto, to be played by Herr Wilhelm.

The Leeds Mercury states that the well-known "Saint Ann's" psalm tune, which has hitherto been universally attributed to Dr. Croft, has been found in a book in which it is called "Leeds Tune," and is assigned to "Mr. Dendy." The volume is an octavo, and was "licensed Feb. 14, 1687-8," and printed by John White, sen., of York, for Abraham Barber, bookseller, of Wakefield, who also revised and corrected it. The music notes are of the old lozenge shape, with the canto fermo (or air) in the tenor. This discovery is interesting to the musical people generally, and to Yorkshire in particular, as the probability is that "Mr. Denby" is the composer of the old hymn tune, and that he was a West Riding if not a Leeds man. Dr. Croft was born in 1677, and was therefore only ten years old when this book was published.

Mr. J. H. Hooper, honorary secretary to the Worcester festival, has written to correct the statement that the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, "while admitting the public gratuitously to certain seats (in the cathedral), let others at the moderate rate of five shillings a piece." "The fact (he says) is, that not only all admission (whether with or without ticket) was absolutely gratuitous, but that notice has been given, over and over again, that such would be the case; and indeed gratuitous admission is one of the points on which chief stress has been laid by the Dean and Chapter. The whole expenses of the festival have been borne by them, and the proceeds of

the offertories and other donations (nearly £1400) will be given undiminished to the Charity for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Clergy of the Three Dioceses."

Before a large assembly of professors, teachers, pupils and friends, Professor Macfarren delivered on Saturday an eloquent address at the Royal Academy of Music, of which he is the President, the occasion being the beginning of the session for 1875-6. After a few introductory words of welcome the Professor observed that many memorable events had occurred since 1822, when the Academy was established at a meeting in the Thatched House in St. James's-street. The changes which had been made in the Academy had tended to increase the extent, and, he hoped, the usefulness of the institution in disseminating musical knowledge. The number of students on the list showed that it would soon be necessary to remove to other premises, but as yet the locality to which they might migrate had not been decided upon. Go where they might, however, the present site of the institution would for ever be notable in the history of music as having been the scene of many occurrences which had tended to the advancement of musicians. Referring to some of the musicians connected with the Academy, Professor Macfarren spoke of the establishment by Sir John Goss of a scholarship in his honour, and bearing his name. Then there was Mrs. Anderson, who had instructed the Queen; Thomas Attwood, whose talents had attracted the notice of the Prince Regent; Sir Henry Bishop, who had frequently given lessons in the Academy; Cooke, or "Tom Cooke;" John Cramer, a representative man in the history of the pianoforte; Dr. Crotch, the first member of the Academy, and famous as an infant prodigy; and Rivière. Pupils who had become famous were Sir Sterndale Bennett, William Harrison, Mrs. Alfred Shaw, Charlotte Dolby, Henry Blagrove, and Charles Lucas. The relations between professors and pupils were most important and most sacred; it was the duty of the former to form not only the technical, but also the moral character of their pupils. Nothing in the teaching of the Academy would bear the name of perfunctory, although assertions to the contrary had been made. Pupils did not go there for amusement, but to train them for a particular course in life. He hoped they were all actuated by seriousness of purpose. They were not to regard the study of music as for personal display. Like all other branches of art, music was holy and should not be studied for the sake of eliciting admiration and momentary applause. Professor Macfarren then spoke of the principles of instruction adopted at the Academy, and insisted upon the imperative necessity of technical exercises. In sketching the course to be pursued during the session 1875-6 he referred to the various scholarships and prizes which were awarded by the Academy. Among them were the Westmoreland Scholarship, the Potter Exhibition, the Sterndale-Bennett Scholarship, the Parepa-Rosa Scholarship, and the Goldsmid Scholarship.

Mdle. Titiens arrived safely at New York last Saturday morning, after a rapid passage. She was enthusiastically cheered on landing. She is to make her first appearance on Monday next.

THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

The late Mr. Bateman, by his very judicious management—the policy and principles of which we formally discussed when the tragedy of Hamlet was produced—long ago placed this theatre on the firm basis of the Shakspearean drama; and Mrs. Bateman, his widow and successor, has now only to tread in the steps of his example to secure success for her own conduct of this important property. The tragedy of Macbeth is announced as the "second Shakspearean production;" and to Mr. Henry Irving is, of course, allotted the representation of the Scottish chief. The play also is stated to be produced under his personal direction. He has evidently taken for his model the manner in which Mr. Phelps revived it at Sadler's Wells, by the omission of Locke's music, and Middleton's addition to the witch-choruses. But he has done more in the way of omission than this: he has omitted, also, the second scene of the first act, the camp near Fores, in which the wounded soldier relates to Duncan the exploits of his captains, Macbeth and Banquo. We regret that so choice, though so brief, a situation should have been removed, for the character of "the bleeding soldier" is a gem in itself, and his words (we have the poet's authority for it) "become him as his wounds; they smack of honour both." Nor is the scene needless; for, though sufficient is said of Cawdor in a subsequent one, the poet had a higher aim than a mere reference to that episode in his dramatic epic. It was his design to obtain respect for Macbeth before he personally introduced him. What Cawdor had lost "noble Macbeth had won." He wanted to show that the criminal usurper had once been an honest man, and deserved the rewards which the King had previously bestowed upon him. There had been in his case a fall from integrity and innocence which rendered his character interesting and makes intelligible the remorse which all along accompanies the practical committal of his crime. We note in him a decidedly poetical temperament and a religious feeling highly creditable to the loyal subject, but which in the murderer show themselves in a corrupt form—that of ambition and superstition. Political circumstances had induced the worthy thane to aspire to the crown of Scotland, and he had yielded to the alluring vision which filled his imagination and excited that of his wife to an insane desire for "sovereign sway and masterdom." Macbeth's pious nature had suffered similar degradation, and for compassing a sinful gratification was willing to accept the aid of inferior deities, if such were, who would promote his guilty purpose. The witches are the exponents of this state of his mind. Long before he had seen them Macbeth had conversed with his daring and dauntless mate on the possibility of contriving the death of Duncan. But "nor time, nor place, did then adhere, and yet he would make both." After he had seen the witches "they made themselves;" and the aspiring couple readily took advantage of the long-wished-for opportunity. We must regard this tragedy as the drama of superstition, or the perversion of the most sacred feelings to the vilest abuses. Shakspeare particularly refers to the duplicity of oracles; and we can only echo his denunciation of these mocking impostors—

Be those juggling fiends no more believed
That palter with us in a double sense.

By placing these inauspicious demons under the dominion of Hecate, or the moon, the poet manifestly referred to the uses made of such agencies by corrupt Churches, and of which he had only too much experience in his own time. And here, again, we are tempted to complain of the omission of the heath scene of the witches, after the murder of Duncan, when Hecate suddenly pounces on the weird sisters, and rebukes them for trading on their own account "with Macbeth, in riddles and affairs of death," in which it is evident that these impure spirits take much delight. But Hecate, deprived of her leading scene in the third act, has very little to do in the fourth at the pit of Acheron, Miss Pouncefort having but few lines to deliver. The scene itself was very well rendered by

Mr. Mead, Mr. Archer, and Mrs. Huntley, who pronounced the incantations with great effect, and in particular the taunting farewell apostrophe, which leaves Macbeth so bewildered. One remark, however, regarding the spectators. Will it be credited that some of the ingredients of the magic cauldron, such as "liver of blaspheming Jew," "Nose of Turk and Tartar's lips," and the "finger of birth-strangled babe," appeared to come upon the audience with the surprise of novelty, and excite laughter such as the ignorant bestow upon phrases that they hear for the first time? So quickly do the finest things become unfamiliar, when relegated to disuse for an appreciable time. And, unfortunately, clear enough it is that the rising generation has need of Shakspearean instruction before their minds are in the proper attitude for witnessing aright the Shakspearean drama. Such instruction may be imparted by such acting as Mr. Irving is enabled to bestow on Macbeth, albeit his style is somewhat too domestic for an heroic person of robust proportions. Equally difficult it is to find a fit representative of Lady Macbeth—a rôle which has fallen into the hands of Miss Bateman (Mrs. Crowe), who sustains it with some stately and statuesque acting, which evinces good intention even where the actual performance may fall short. Her idea is similar to that so well executed by Miss Faucit, who brought the attractions and endearments of a fascinating woman to bear on the temptation of her vacillating husband. Miss Bateman intimated this element with considerable force, mingling the tenderness with the ferocity of the tigress. Her somnolent scene was ably interpreted; but we venture to think that her descending from and returning to her chamber by a long flight of steps, by withdrawing attention from the actress to the scenic adjuncts, imposes a difficulty without improving the situation. Altogether, the revival is creditable to the management, and follows well in Mr. Phelps's footsteps, though not in many important respects so valuable for the interests of dramatic art. Mr. Phelps introduced the scene of the murder of Lady Macduff and her family; a rather hazardous attempt as it was then thought, but it came off triumphantly. But even he did not venture to add to the scene, where Malcolm and Macduff plan their revenges, the incident of the King of England touching for the cure of "the evil." Shakspeare, however, had a profound meaning in it. He wanted to show that not only Scotland was superstitious, but England also; and perhaps to suggest that if bad spirits acted in the interest of Macbeth, good spirits were interested in the cause of Malcolm. At any rate, the allusion to the fact gave a colouring to the action of his play, not altogether inappropriate. In the hope that it may be profitable, we quote the passage:—

Macd.—What's the disease he means?

Mal.—'Tis called the evil;

A most miraculous work in this good king,
Which often, since my here remain in England,
I have seen him do. How he solicits Heaven,
Himself best knows; but strangely visited people,
All swoln and ulcerous, pitiful to the eye,
The mere despair of surgery, he cures;
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers: and 'tis spoken,
To the succeeding royalty he leaves
The healing benediction. With this strange virtue,
He hath a heavenly gift of prophecy,
And sundry blessings hang about his throne,
That speak him full of grace.

We have survived that superstition; but we have others, "new-hatched to the" present "time," as strongly attested and as firmly believed. We shall doubtless outlive these, also. Such passages as this, though usually omitted in performance, have a great poetic, historical, and philosophical value, and, except for reducing the length of the play, ought to be represented and spoken. Mr. Irving has, by-the-by, restored many passages of the text uttered by Macbeth, and most of them with good effect. The time may come when every line written by the poet will be repeated by the player. The tragedy now takes four hours in performance; the complete drama would occupy about five. This time could be easily afforded, simply by the omission of the preliminary farce; and the sooner this alteration for the better is made the more meritorious the management by whom it may be effected. We cannot conclude without a word in commendation of the arrangements for improved stage business, which are admirable, with one exception. The mechanical ghost in the banquet scene is a mistake. The general scenery is excellent, and does honour to the fancy and professional skill of Messrs. Hawes Craven and H. Cuthbert. It is distinguished by considerable novelty and certain positive artistic beauties which will go far to add to the popularity of the revival.

THE MIRROR.

The long-promised Sardou drama, "Les Diables Noirs," modified for the English stage by John Oxenford and Horace Wigan, was produced on Monday. The adaptation is entitled "Self"—showing how a man is his own evil genius. The mechanical arrangements for illustrating this moral were not, however, to the taste of the house; and when the audience discovered that both the hero and the heroine of the new drama were demoniacs, and equally abominable in character and conduct, the disposition to ridicule nearly all that was said and done was general. Mr. Allerton, as Arthur Carew, and Miss Rose Coghlan, as Florence Talbot, were put to much inconvenience by this manifestation of ill-feeling; but the lady ultimately acted down all opposition, and in the last act achieved a triumph. The play was succeeded by a new burlesque, called "The Half-Crown Diamonds," founded by Mr. R. Reece on Auber's "Les Diamants de la Couronne." It is in three scenes, comprising a ravine and rocky pass, the audience-chamber in the Castle of Coimbra, and the throne-room in the Queen's palace. The dialogues, airs, and duets were given with considerable ability; and the whole, though not of an ambitious order, was of sufficient merit to justify the applause which it received.

Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Burton, of the Royal Marines, has been sentenced to lose four years' seniority as captain for circulating false statements reflecting on the character of Colonel Richards, his commanding officer.

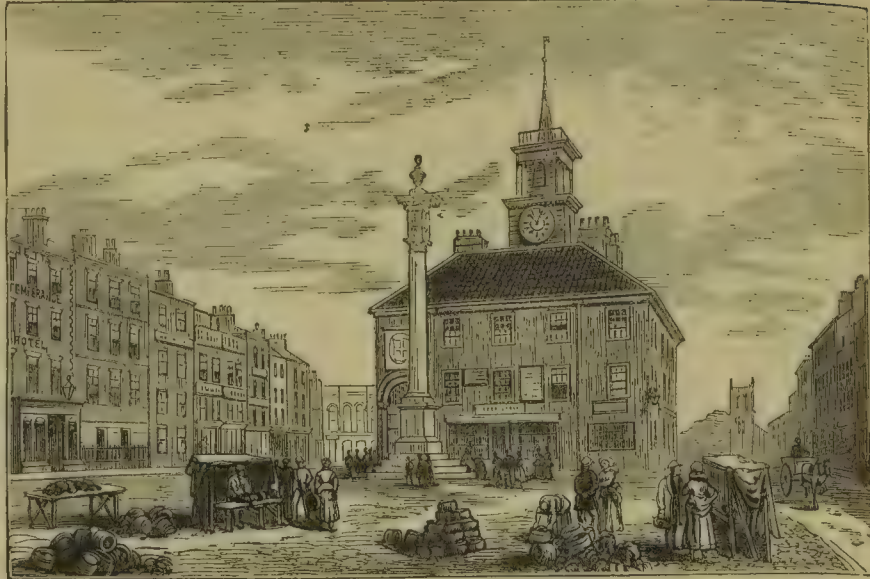
There are four pensions in the "first class" for political services of £2000 each, and others in the second, third, and fourth classes. Mr. Disraeli enjoyed £2000 a year to his appointment in March last year. The other first-class pensioners are Sir George Grey, Mr. Thomas Milner Gibson, and Mr. Spencer Walpole.

The following noblemen and gentlemen have been appointed Royal Commissioners to inquire into the operation of the laws of copyrights:—Lord Stanhope, Lord Rosebery, the Hon. R. Bourke, M.P., Sir H. Holland, Bart., M.P., Sir J. Rose, Bart., Sir C. Young, Bart., Sir Julius Benedict, Sir Louis Mallet, C.B., Sir Drummond Wolff, M.P., Mr. Daldy, Mr. T. H. Farrer, Mr. F. Herschell, M.P., Mr. Jenkins, M.P., Mr. Fitzjames Stephens, Q.C., and Dr. William Smith. One of the points that will be urged upon the Commissioners will be the necessity of protecting novels from unauthorised dramatisation.

THE RAILWAY JUBILEE AT DARLINGTON.



OLD DARLINGTON, FROM AN OLD PRINT.



STOCKTON MARKET-PLACE.

Darlington, the metropolis of Quakerism, and the birthplace of leaders as great and original in their way as George Fox, John Woolman, or John Bright, was quite justified in taking temporary leave of its ordinarily sober senses on Monday and Tuesday last, when the by-no-means ancient borough burst forth into an efflorescence of decoration, and illuminated and feasted and made excursions to places of interest in the neighbourhood in a manner that would have befitted jubilee-

keepers in the capital. On Monday the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the first railway was celebrated by the town, that even now boasts the possession of a Quaker M.P. and has a Pease for Mayor. Appropriately enough, the most attractive ceremonial incidental to the great day was the unveiling of the statue of the late Mr. Joseph Pease, a man of rare brain and massive benevolence, who, in the course of a long and active life, was one of the most distinguished pro-

motors of railway enterprise this country has produced. This qualification alone would have given perfect fitness to the manner in which a unanimously grateful community elected to honour his memory if he had not succeeded in winning his way "with extreme gentleness" and quiet daring to a place in the heart of the people similar to that occupied by him who dealt the death-blow to African slavery. Those who are familiar with the history of the period need not be informed that



DEEPALE VIADUCT, STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.



RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE TEES, NEAR BARNARD CASTLE, STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.

amongst the men who sustained Wilberforce in his splendid efforts to free the slave stood Joseph Pease, the sagacious and eloquent Quaker member for South Durham. In the limited space at our disposal it will be almost impossible for us to render adequate justice either to the stupendous cause of the more than provincial festivities which called such immense crowds of people of all ranks from all parts of England, or to the jubilee itself; we may, however, be permitted to call

attention, as briefly as may be, to the immense expansion of the railway system which has taken place since Sept. 25, 1825. The first railway was projected by Mr. Edward Pease in 1817, when the abundant coal of the district was conveyed only in carts or on the backs of pack-animals to the consumers. In those days Middlesbrough was not, and the existence of ironstone in the Cleveland range of hills was undreamt of; while, save in respect of the wool-combing, ship-building, sail-

cloth and tannery trades, the towns of Stockton and Darlington slept the sleep of uncommercial respectability. A portion of Stockton market-place, where during the present writer's boyhood coal-laden galloways, mules, and donkeys most did congregate, is yet designated Coal-hill. Owing to the opposition which Mr. Pease's bill provoked, especially from ducal fox-hunters, apprehensive for the integrity of their coverts, and all classes and conditions of men concerned in breeding and working



MIDDLETON-ONE-ROW.



FIGHTING COCKS STATION ON THE STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.

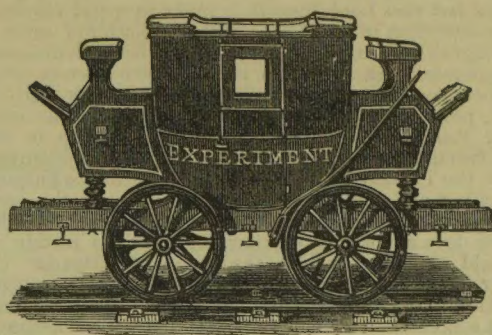


INDIARUBBER TREES IN THE FOREST.

THE RAILWAY JUBILEE AT DARLINGTON.

horses, it was four years ere the Royal assent was given to the measure. We select from the voluminous descriptions of this day of small things the following, chiefly because of its brevity and general accuracy:—

"As at first projected, the line was to be only a wooden tramway, over which coal-trucks and other vehicles were to be drawn either by horses or by ropes attached to stationary engines, and over which the public were to have rights of way under certain conditions. The Act provides for the passage of waggons and other carriages, with men and horses and the public, on payment of proper tolls, were to be free to use the road 'with horses, cattle, and carriages,' between the hours of seven in the morning and six in the evening during the winter months, between six in the morning and eight in the evening during two spring and two autumn months, and between five in the morning and ten in the evening during May, June, July, and August. By the advice of George Stephenson who was appointed engineer and surveyor to the line, iron rails were laid down instead of wood



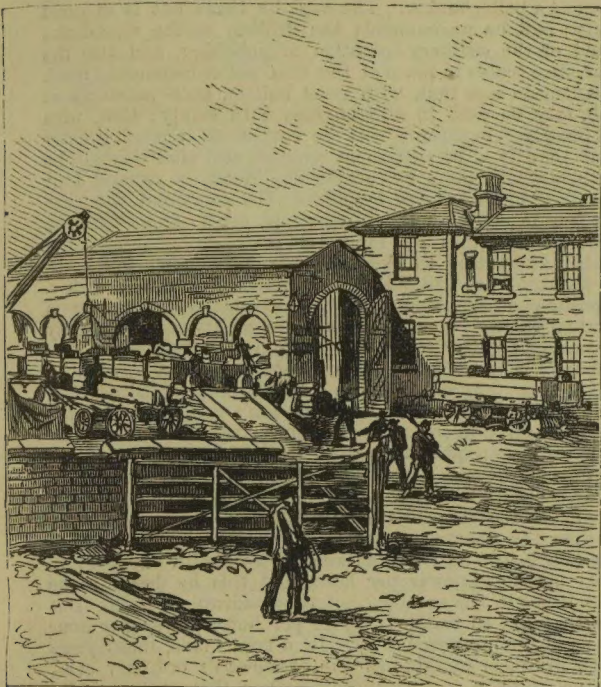
THE "EXPERIMENT," FIRST RAILWAY PASSENGER COACH, 1825.

which may be parenthetically quoted, that hints at the growth of the mineral traffic, consequent on the opening of the railway, in the course of a few months:—"January, 1826. Coals first shipped from Stockton."

At this period it is interesting to turn up the *Sporting Magazine* and read the anathemas hurled against the Stockton and Darlington Railway by the late Mr. Appleby, the "Nimrod" of the *Quarterly Review*. It was his opinion that fox-hunting would be utterly ruined, and that the inevitable withdrawal from the road of post-horses, together with the irremediable deterioration of our breed of roadsters, would follow upon the extension of the railway system! We wonder if he lived to read in the hunting fixtures that were published in the local papers a few years after he had penned his wholesale diatribe notices to this effect? "The Durham County Fox-hounds will meet at the Fighting Cocks station (on the Stockton and Darlington line), on —." It is worthy of note, and may be mentioned here, that, owing to the death of a beloved brother which had taken place, neither Joseph Pease nor his brother Henry—nor, indeed, any member of the family—assisted at that ever-memorable trial-trip.

It might be desirable, if the ground were untilled, to dig up a congregation of facts and figures to show what great things railways have accomplished all over the world since "No. 1" started a new era in civilisation; but in the presence of the embarrassment of riches from which we suffer—writing, as we are, with Mr. J. S. Jeans's able jubilee volume, "The History of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, and a Record of Its Results," and a pile of printed matter almost equally trustworthy (amongst which must be honourably mentioned the *Northern Echo's* historiette, "Tis Fifty Years Since") before us—we must perforce abjure statistics. Opposed by landed proprietors and universally reviled by the common people, one

the four worthies who (with Leonard Raisbeck and John Dixon) are most closely associated with the formation of the line. We should fancy that the story of George Stephenson's life is known wherever the English language is spoken. Who has not heard of his famous answer in reference to "the coo"? Who does not know how, "during the intervals of business," he taught the young ladies of the Pease family the art and practice of embroidery? George Stephenson was the son of Robert Stephenson, or "Old Bob," as the neighbours termed the engine-man at the Wylam pit. Wylam, we may state, is a colliery village situated on the north bank of the Tyne, about eight miles west of Newcastle-on-Tyne. From a tender of cows to a leader of horses at the plough (spending his leisure hours the while in making clay models of engines), he progressed until we find him driving the colliery gin at Dewley Burn. After this he rose from the position of a fireman to that of an engine-man; and in the fulness of time he perfected the locomotive, "his Blucher," and, what was more, convinced shrewd Edward Pease that the machine would eventually supersede horses. For the rest, and it is a delightful page in the history of England, is it not written in the pages of Mr. Smiles's "Story of the Life of George Stephenson" (a book that every English boy ought to read) and in other pages happily supplied to commemorate the great jubilee? Of a piece almost with Stephenson's

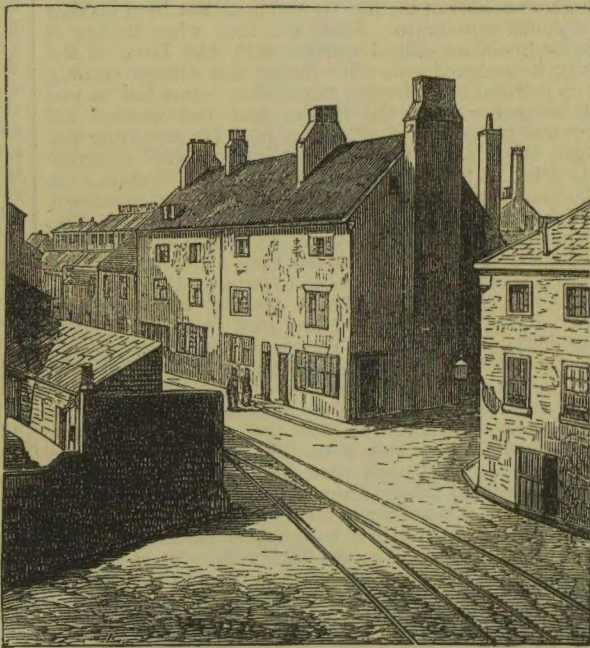


THE FIRST RAILWAY STATION.

and, as he gradually gained more and more the confidence of the directors, he urged upon them, at length successfully, to employ a locomotive engine, such as that which he had already constructed and worked successfully at Killingworth Colliery. The Royal assent was given to the bill on April 19, 1825; and on Sept. 27, 1825, the line was opened for traffic in the presence of great crowds of people congregated to witness the novel and interesting experiments. Two stationary engines were fixed on the opposite sides of a deep ravine at the western extremity of the line; but as soon as the more level portions to the eastward were reached the trains were attached to a locomotive which once, on the first day, attained a speed of fifteen miles an hour with a load of ninety tons, and which accomplished the whole journey at not less than eight miles an hour.

The conveyance of passengers formed no part of the original scheme, but on the opening day nearly 600 persons were taken from Darlington to Stockton and back, and passengers soon insisted upon being taken regularly, so that it became necessary to provide carriages adapted to their requirements. In the course of a few years the traffic of all kinds grew and increased enormously, and it was finally received into the system of the North-Eastern Company, of which it still forms part."

There would appear, by-the-way, to be a slight difference of opinion as to the number of passengers that were conveyed on the trial-trip, for we find this record in Heaviside's "Annals of Stockton-on-Tees":—"Sept. 27, 1825. Stockton and Darlington Railway opened. Length, twenty-five miles. The first locomotive used, with 450 passengers and goods, estimated at ninety tons. The astonished people ran some part of the way with the train, that was running at the rate of twelve miles an hour." We find in the same "Annals" another entry,

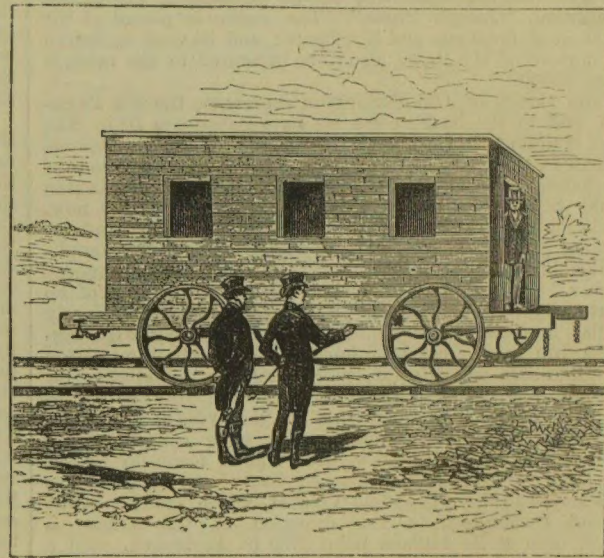


THE STOCKTON TERMINUS, WHERE THE COACH USED TO START FROM.

of whom—a female—is reported to have exclaimed in the vernacular of South Durham "that it wad nivir do; it was going against baith God and natur," the little line prospered, and continued to increase in prosperity both before and after its absorption.

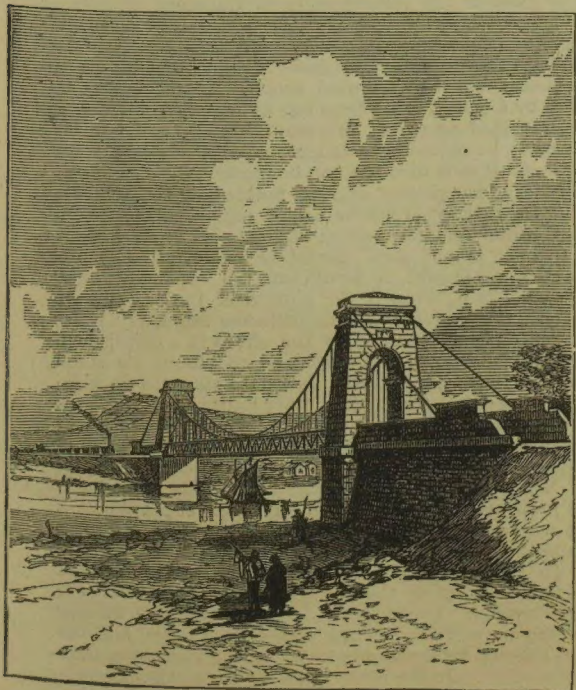
Next week we shall give a series of illustrations of the event, and aspects that distinguished Darlington on Monday and Tuesday; but meantime we may briefly state that the programme included a procession of corporate bodies, shareholders of the North-Eastern, guests of the shareholders, friendly and other societies, through the principal streets, and the reception of the Lord Mayor of London and Alderman Dakin at the railway station. Subsequently the statue was unveiled by the Duke of Cleveland, and a portrait of the late Mr. Joseph Pease (painted by Mr. Jas. Macbeth) presented to the Corporation. Monday's proceedings terminated with a grand banquet, presided over by Mr. Leeman, the chairman of the North-Eastern, Mr. Henry Pease occupying the post of vice-chairman. On Tuesday the guests of the directors visited various places and manufactories of interest in the neighbourhood. The town and approaches thereto were profusely decorated and illuminated by Messrs. Edgington and Mr. Defries with the happiest results; and on each night there were unusually brilliant displays of fireworks by Mr. Brock, of the Crystal Palace. It is questionable whether a more thoroughly satisfactory celebration of a public event ever took place, and the arrangements which were made by the Jubilee Committee to provide for the comfort of their guests evinced a really marvellous range of forethought. It was certainly not the fault of the committee if any visitor from a distance sustained the slightest inconvenience. In a word, the management were quite equal to the occasion; and, taking into consideration the magnitude of it, we pay them the highest compliment when we make the remark.

This week's illustrations, *avants couriers* of the pictorial record of the fêtes which are to follow, embrace portraits of

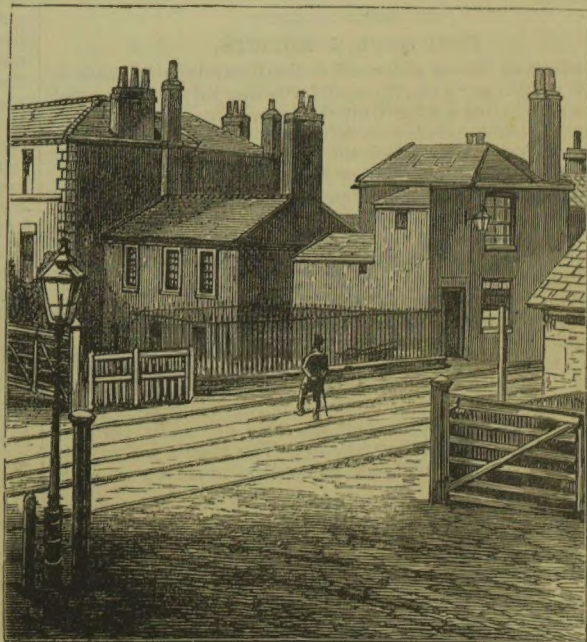


THE EXPERIMENT COACH COMMON CAR.

life is Edward Pease's. They appear almost to have lived for each other. Mr. Smiles relates that on Mr. Pease referring to the difficulties and the opposition which the projectors of the railway had had to encounter, and the obstacles which still lay in their way, Stephenson said to him, "I think, Sir, I have some knowledge of *craniology*, and, from what I see of your head, I feel sure that if you will fairly buckle to this railway you are the man to successfully carry it through." "I think so too," rejoined Mr. Pease; "and I may observe to thee that if thou succeed in making this a good railway thou may consider thy fortune as good as made." It would be impossible to draw a more vivid picture of the sturdy coadjutors than is depicted in these few words. Joseph Pease was a worthy son of a worthy father. It may be said that when he died, on Feb. 8, 1872, in the seventy-third year of his age, not only Darlington, but the nation, sustained an irreparable loss. Apart from his wise and beneficent control of a mammoth "business," that included a more or less personal attention to collieries, iron-mines, and works of various descriptions which he owned, he was an active philanthropist, and one of the wisest that ever lived. The schools that are thickly sown all along the Stockton and Darlington line bear abundant testimony to his unremitting attention to the moral and intellectual requirements of his people—for they were his people in more senses than one. When the School Board Act came into operation it was found, thanks chiefly to the British schools which had been established by the Peases, that no extra accommodation whatever was required by the town of Darlington. Amongst his many munificent gifts to the town was that of land for a cemetery, the value of which was upwards of £15,000. Mr. Francis Mewburn was the first solicitor



THE FIRST RAILWAY SUSPENSION-BRIDGE ERECTED OVER THE TEES.



THE FIRST RAILWAY PLATE OR RAIL WAS LAID WHERE THE FIGURE STANDS.

of the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company, and both in and out side his profession an exceedingly able man. In his connection with Mr. Joseph Pease the following anecdote is related:—"A valued servant and colleague of the directors, Mr. Mewburn was, alike by temperament and professional habit, strictly and literally legal; and would suggest difficulties which to the young treasurer appeared merely technical in character. 'Francis Mewburn, if I had no more courage than thee, I should do nothing at all; thou hast the heart of a chicken! I am determined to try it out,' he would say, in his most resolute manner. And, generally, he would carry the day. 'If the thing is equitable and can be established, the law ought to recognise it as right,' was another of his sayings."

The statue of Mr. Pease is of bronze, on a pedestal of Scotch granite. Mr. G. A. Lawson has been the sculptor; Messrs. Cox and Sons, of Thames Ditton, the founders; and the pedestal has been upreared by Messrs. Priest and Son, of Darlington. The likeness is excellent, and the attitude is a characteristic one; and it will be seen that the difficulty of representing the dress of the first Quaker member has been well overcome. On the sides of the pedestal four bronze panels are placed in basso-relievo, illustrative of four phases in Mr. Pease's life. Politically, he is represented as one of a group discussing the Reform question, some forty years ago. A second panel pictures one of the early engines; the mills and forges that the first railway has called into being; the hills of Cleveland form the background. The educational labours of Mr. Pease are hinted at in a third panel, and the fourth suggestively represents the aid he rendered in the abolition of slavery. On the south side of the pedestal is the simple inscription, "Joseph Pease." The statue is placed at the junction of Bondgate and Northgate; and its cost, including the portrait of Mr. Pease, also to be presented to the town, is about £3000.

The sketch of Old Darlington represents the old Town-hall, and in the background we have Bakehouse Hill. The spire is that of St. Outhbert's Church, one of the handsomest edifices in this part of the North of England. At the time the sketch was made, in 1820, the population of Darlington would be about 10,000, as against 30,000 or 40,000 now. Stockton, notwithstanding its wonderfully increased and increasing population, yet in some degree deserves the compliment which Smollett has given it in the novel of "Humphrey Clinker." The Townhall, now used as a post office, is of no great antiquity. Its designer, whoever he was, had evidently studied architecture in Holland. In the old days Fighting-Cocks Inn was a coaching-house; it is now the station for Middleton-one-row (or, more properly, Middleton St. George), one of the loveliest spots on the banks of the Tees. If the inhabitants of this village had been wise they would have aided nature more efficiently, and so made Middleton-one-row—a favourite retreat of Lady Byron and Baroness Coutts—as popular as it deserves to be. Deepdale Viaduct, which spans a ravine beyond Darlington, in the direction of the Lakes, is 160 ft. high at its highest point, 730 ft. in length, with a girder-span of 48 ft. The cost of construction was £20,266. We may remind the reader that a part of the scene of "Rokeby" is laid in Deepdale. The railway bridge across the Tees near Barnard Castle is about 120 ft. in height. It affords a splendid view of the castle and town, which, with the wooded banks of the river, form a *coup-d'œil* of great beauty. In the opposite direction, a few miles away, is High Force, a waterfall that fairly rivals Lowdore.

With regard to the other sketches in the group, we have only to add that the first rail was laid by Mr. Thomas Meynell, of Yarm, as chairman of the company, near St. John's Well, Stockton, on May 23, 1822. This was on the north side of the Tees. We must leave the sketches of the first railway station and the Stockton terminus to speak for themselves, together with the drawings of the first locomotive engine, the "Rocket," and the "Royal George." It may be mentioned that the exhibition of locomotives of all periods at the Albert-hill works, one of the most interesting features of the programme, included "No. 1," who (it would be almost an insult to say "which") was puffing away with as much energy and importance as he (or she) must have exhibited on the opening day. There seems to exist some misapprehension as to the "Experiment;" but we have every reason to believe that we have obtained a representation of the real Simon Pure, and that Messrs. Smiles and Jeans have not. The coach which alike appears in the books of these historians—a sort of rough wooden truck upon four wheels, with three square windows on each side and a door at one end—is an impostor. It was used temporarily and then broken up; the genuine Experiment (our drawing is from a model made by Mr. Richardson, foreman of the Darlington Carriage Works) was a *perverted* stage-coach. The first coach, not the truck, was that which ran on Oct. 10, 1825. We now come to the first suspension bridge across the Tees—as it once appeared, but as it appears no longer. The chains are gone, and the stone buttresses upon which the chains were suspended are likewise absent. There was a time, however, when "The Chain Bridge," as it was locally termed, was considered a credit to the line; in its present state the bridge is a decidedly weak spot—regarded as a thing of beauty and a joy for ever—in the otherwise complete appliances of the Darlington section.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

The postage on letters addressed to the Dominion of Canada is reduced to 2½d. per ½ oz., if prepaid, whether they be forwarded by direct packet or via the United States. Unpaid letters will be charged double postage on delivery.

The contract under which the mails between this country and New South Wales and New Zealand have for some time been conveyed having come to an end, a new contract has been entered into by the Government of those colonies with the Pacific Mail Steam-Ship Company of New York for a monthly service each way between San Francisco, Sydney, and ports in New Zealand. Hitherto the mails have been dispatched from London on Tuesdays, but they will in future be dispatched on Thursdays, and will be conveyed to New York by the packet of the Inman line. The first mail for conveyance under the new contract will be made up in London on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 21 next, and thenceforward the mails will be dispatched on the evening of every fourth Thursday. Mails will be made up in Liverpool on the same day as in London, and in Dublin on the following day. The packet will call at Kandavu (Fiji), and mails for Fiji will be made up on each occasion.

The Duke of Bedford has given £100 to the funds of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union; Sir Titus Salt has given £150 to the funds of the National Early Closing League, established to obtain legislative protection to children, young persons, and women employed in retail shops; Mr. Albert Brassey has sent fifty guineas to the Model Houses Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrial Poor and the Diffusion of Sanitary Knowledge; and Lord Kenmare has given £100 towards the college chapel, Maynooth.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Judging from the prominence given to it in the newspapers, and to the fact that Lord Russell is ready to spend £50 upon it, the insurrection in the Herzegovina is a matter of interest to the English public. Assuming that to be so, doubtless a recent statement with regard to it must have been received with unbounded satisfaction. It seems that Mr. Arthur Kinnaid, possibly encouraged by the toleration of his habit of giving Prime Ministers advice on statesmanship in the House at two in the morning, has paid a visit to the disturbed district of the Turkish dominions, obviously with the purpose of counselling and spreading conciliation amongst the contending parties. What effect his intervention had on the insurgents does not exactly appear, but what is certain is that he held an interview with the Pasha of Bulgaria. Of course Mr. Kinnaid is familiar with the Turkish language, and speaking to the great functionary in his own tongue, and with that combination of winning sweetness and earnestness which are peculiar to him, a great effect must have been produced on the state of things in that region—though what the effect is has not yet transpired. Some cynical people, however, say that the member for Perth was most likely treated with that consideration and gentleness which Orientals exhibit towards persons who are supposed to be harmlessly beside themselves; and that, mentally, the Pasha placed the finger of scorn to the nose of derision as soon as Mr. Kinnaid's back was turned. But the hon. and enthusiastic member's mission has not yet ended, for he has proceeded to Constantinople, in order thoroughly to examine the state of the finances of Turkey, and to obtain materials for confuting the speech of Mr. Baxter, last Session, in which the fiscal condition of the Porte was so severely dealt with. It is to be hoped that all will go well with Mr. Kinnaid, for suppose he should disappear—the whole country must shudder at the suggestion.

Circumstances have occurred which induce a belief that the so-called leaders of the Liberal party have decided on taking up a specific question as a policy. At any rate, four of the ex-Cabinet Ministers have been discoursing on the same theme, and much in the same sense. At Nottingham, lately, the Marquis of Hartington appeared on a fitting occasion, and weightily propounded opinions, which may be called advanced, on the subject of education, and especially of higher education. With him came Mr. Goschen, who "said ditto," though anything but literally; for in his half passionate manner he sounded all the depths of the question, which appeared to be by no means too deep for him. There, too, was Mr. Stansfeld, pausing for a moment in the pursuit of his crusade against the Contagious Diseases Acts, to enunciate rounded solemnities which seemed to resound with wisdom and sage suggestion. As to Mr. Forster, he has been pronouncing in triplicate, and each address was in advance of the previous one, so that—after balancing and weighing every point of his subject in that judicial manner which is characteristic of him, and which has so often caused him to be accused of hesitancy by his friends and of being a trimmer by his enemies (political ones, of course, for he has no other)—he at last arrived at a definite policy, which no doubt he will work out with that dogged perseverance which is another of his characteristics.

Another member of the late Government has been making a quasi-public appearance. Since the time when, finding it impossible to endure official contact with Mr. Lowe at the Treasury, he resigned office, Mr. Baxter has almost entirely given up political life. During the Session before last he was absent altogether from the House, and last Session his comings and goings were fitful, the goings far exceeding the comings. Once, however, he broke ground with a terrific speech critical of the condition of the Turkish Empire. It was what is vulgarly called a smasher, and for a time almost extinguished the Turkish Bonds in the English market. The replies to him on that occasion were but feeble; but, happily for the dominion of the Porte, as has been above stated, Mr. Kinnaid is coming with a terrible rebutter. It is noticeable that Mr. Baxter has been availing himself of a Harvest Home on one of his own estates to give out his ideas of the coming policy of the Liberal party, which is comprehensive, and void of the cautious oneness of the declarations of the four ex-Cabinet Ministers who have been pronouncing. He fairly grapples with the questions of county finance and county franchise, both in the sense of extended representation, and generally he made it to be thoroughly understood upon what terms he will become a member of the next Liberal Cabinet—office therein being, of course, the primary condition of his joining any Government.

Northern Conservatism has been rather vaunting itself of late, and members who, of course from their own choice, are nonentities in the House, give out tastes of their quality in order to show what they could do in the first representative assembly in the world "an if they would." It may be stated for the information of the general public that the gentleman who sits for Wakefield in the Conservative interest is Mr. T. R. Sanderson, who won the seat in 1874. He has not yet developed himself in the House, but he has been endeavouring to show what is in him to his constituents a few days ago, and they seem to have been appreciative. With him was Mr. W. J. Stanhope, who seems to be ubiquitous and talkative in Yorkshire, appearing at all sorts of Conservative gatherings in that county, so that the people thereof must have a good opinion of him. In the House, however, he is quiet, now and then enunciating some mild remarks, when the audience is particularly select, and that in a half-frightened manner, which suggests that he is terrified by his temerity. But at this gathering at Wakefield appeared a spirit of another sort; no timid, hesitating member he, but a very Bonapartes in loudness and audacity, and a professor of that kind of speech-making the chief characteristic of which seems to be that it could endure for ever. In fact, Mr. Wheelhouse has become a marked man in the House, marked in that sense in which shoal water is marked at sea, in order that it may be avoided. No subject is too high or too low for his illustration; but he has taken up a specialty—namely, that of being the immediate antagonist of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, inasmuch as he always moves the rejection of the teetotal Baronet's Permissive Liquor Bill. This year Mr. Wheelhouse had to encounter a formidable opponent, for he was directly followed in debate by his colleague the Radical member for Leeds, Mr. Carter, who smote him hip and thigh—having special capacity, derived from local associations, for knowing where to hit hardest. Despite his enormous self-confidence, at times Mr. Wheelhouse winced overtly and uttered plaintive cries, which only provoked laughter instead of sympathy. This gentleman, at gatherings in the provinces, seems to be very amusing, and possibly the very qualities which cause him to be a bore in the House contribute to the favour which he enjoys from less fastidious audiences. At any rate, his appearances are frequent.

Time was when the figure of Mr. T. B. Potter was very familiar in the House, he being a constant attendant; but, since the destruction of the Liberal party in the constituencies and its minority in the House, his presence has been sparse in that assembly. This being so, it might have been possible that he would have found a difficulty in giving an account of a

diligent stewardship to his electoral friends at Rochdale, with whom he has been intercommuning. However, Mr. Potter has special advantages, and holds a position apart from mere membership. In a certain sense the mantle of Cobden has fallen upon him, though to those who know him there may seem a droll incongruity in such a statement. It is explainable by the fact that Mr. Potter was chosen unanimously to fill the seat at Rochdale which Mr. Cobden occupied when he died; and, besides, he was the founder, and is still the sturdiest pillar, of the Cobden Club; and this, no doubt, is an all-sufficient merit in the eyes of his political friends, even if his social qualities were not so supereminent as they are. If he was at a loss for a speech at Rochdale it would be quite open to Mr. Potter to read one of those essays which are intended to celebrate and perpetuate the doctrines of Cobden, the composition of which he is so earnest and assiduous in promoting.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

During the past month the Iron and Steel Institute has held a meeting at Manchester, under the presidency of Mr. Menelaus, when the first paper that was read was one by Mr. Daniel Adamson, of Hyde, on high-pressure steam and its application to quadruple engines. Mr. Adamson has long been favourably known as a boiler-maker. The work he turns out is of good quality; and he recommends the drilling of the rivet-holes instead of the ordinary operation of punching, and also the use of steel plates in place of the iron plates commonly used. Mr. Adamson says that, with good boilers, such pressures as 150 lb. may be used in mill engines with safety; that, with high pressures, expansion may be carried to a much greater extent than it is carried to at present, and that this will be most beneficially done by causing the steam to expand four times in four successive cylinders. He compared the consumption in some of the Corliss and other single-cylinder engines as given in the reports of Mr. Longridge and Mr. Fletcher, amounting to over 4 lb. per horse-power per hour, with the results he had obtained on a four hours' trial with a composite engine, having four cylinders constructed by him on the principle he recommended; and the reality of the economy was vouched by Mr. Roe, a cotton-spinner of Dukinfield, who asserted that, inasmuch as he was not an engineer, what he had to state "were real facts." Mr. Longridge and Mr. Fletcher both demurred to Mr. Adamson's comparison of the statements given in their reports with the result ascertained by him, as the consumption recorded in those reports was not that of a four hours' trial, but extended over a long period, and included coal for banking the fires and for getting up steam; and some of the steam was also used for other purposes in the mill than the generation of power. Mr. Adamson says that in his four hours' trial he was able to work with about 1½ lb. of coal per horse-power per hour, and this he deems to be conclusive as to the excellence of the quadruple system. But a consumption so small as 1½ lb. per horse-power per hour is by no means unprecedented. In a trial made, many years ago, by Professor Rankine, of one of Rowan's ordinary compound engines, a less consumption than this was obtained; and all engineers of any experience in marine engineering know that in trial-trips of steamers at half-speed—and where, consequently, the boiler-power is large relatively with the power generated—a consumption of 1½ lb. per horse-power per hour is by no means unusual. There is nothing remarkable, therefore, in the results obtained by Mr. Adamson, while the means by which they have been obtained are open to exception. There is no reason to believe that drilled holes for rivets are better than punched holes, or even as good; while they are more costly. Then, steel is still a precarious material to use in boilers, as it is liable to crack from inequalities of temperature and from percussion; and many cases can be related in which a steel plate has split with a loud report merely from some caulking or other hammer-work having been done in its vicinity. In marine engines it has not been found advantageous to go to pressures above 70 lb., as above that pressure the economy increases slowly, while the weight of the boilers and engines increases rapidly. Then, as the pressure and temperature of the steam increase, the decomposition of the tallow or oil carried into the boiler with the feed also increases, and the boiler is pitted internally by corrosion. No doubt, in the case of land engines which are without surface-condensers, and where the condensed steam consequently is not returned to the boiler mixed with oil, this action will not occur. But in all cases the boilers, where the pressure is very high, will be heavier and more costly than where the pressure is lower, and the thicker metal will less perfectly transmit the heat. On the whole, Mr. Adamson's views appear to have been based on imperfect information. His system would double the complexity and increase the cost of compound engines of the ordinary type without any countervailing advantage, and hence it is quite impossible that it can be widely adopted. Common compounds are excusable and even advantageous; but to multiply the cylinders as Mr. Adamson proposes is only to multiply evils without compensation.

The Vanguard, one of our ironclads, has gone to the bottom; and we believe it would add to our real maritime security if most of her fellows were in the same situation. Rightly viewed, the accidental collision is a happy accident, as it shows us, in a time of peace, how precarious are the maritime bulwarks on which we have hitherto relied. It is certainly better that the Vanguard should have been sent to the bottom by a gentle touch from one of our own ships than from the assault of an enemy in a sea-fight; and armoured vessels must obviously be regarded as dangerous structures—as mere man-traps—until such disasters can be prevented. Ten years ago the writer of the present remarks pointed out the necessity of dividing the interior of war-vessels by numerous bulkheads, both longitudinal and transverse; and he also recommended that the main or second deck should be made critically airtight, and that air should be forced into the holds by proper air-pumps, so that, even if the bottom of the vessel were knocked out, the vessel would nevertheless swim, the water being prevented from entering by the air, as in a diving-bell. The Admiralty, however, has continued to pursue its stolid course, and in the accident of the Vanguard we have an illustration of the result. Meanwhile other nations are not idle. Submarine guns and torpedoes will be able easily to pierce any of our armoured vessels below water, and a small David of a gun-boat will have no difficulty in slaying a costly and pretentious Goliath. In New York experiments have lately been made with two propelled torpedoes, either of which could pierce a vessel at any desired point below the water. One of these is the invention of Ericsson, the inventor of the monitor system. In it the propulsion is effected by two jets of compressed air issuing at the stern of a submerged torpedo shaped like a cigar. The air is conducted through two tubular cables, which are unwound as the torpedo advances, and the steering is effected by sending more air through one pipe than through the other. In the other torpedo the propelling power is carbonic acid gas, and the steering is effected by electricity.

The award of prizes at the Manchester Exhibition has now taken place, and among them we observe that a silver medal has been awarded to Messrs. John Bourne and Co. for their

balanced high-speed engine—a species of steam-engine which we have before noticed, and which, we understand, is now coming into extended use.

The jubilee held at Stockton to commemorate the opening of the Stockton and Darlington Railway in 1825 has excited wide interest throughout the country, and has enabled the community better to understand how much it owes to the enterprise and high character of the Messrs. Pease. The Stockton and Darlington locomotives were a great improvement upon the previous locomotives of George Stephenson, a distinction which they owed mainly to the talents of Mr. Kennedy, who at this time became George Stephenson's foreman, and who afterwards became the managing partner of Bury, Curtis, and Kennedy, engineers at Liverpool. Mr. Kennedy, who is still living, was the designer of the engine Locomotion, which continued to run on the railway till 1850, when it was employed by Mr. Pease as a coal-engine, and in 1857 it was placed on a pedestal at Darlington.

A proposal to widen London Bridge by means of light iron arches resting on the cutwaters of the existing piers, which would carry the footways, has been very generally condemned in the press as a disfiguring barbarism. We cannot say that we are able to discern any force in the objections which have been raised. The expedient proposed would give the desired increase of width at a minimum of expense; and whether the addition would impair or increase the beauty of the bridge depends altogether upon the way in which the alteration is carried out.

The *Garden* relates an experiment showing a remarkable instinct in climbing-plants. When a post was set upright near the growing tip of a squash vine the plant turned to the post, and when the position of the post was altered the vine changed its course so as to make for the post in its new position.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MR. VANCE, M.P.

John Vance, Esq., M.P. for Armagh, died suddenly, at Scarborough, on the 21st ult. This much respected and lamented gentleman, who was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated M.A., 1838, represented the city of Dublin from 1852 to 1865, and sat for Armagh from 1867. He was a strong Conservative, earnest in support of Protestant institutions. He unsuccessfully contested Canterbury in 1847. He was eldest son of Andrew Vance, Esq., of Rutland-square, Dublin, and was married, in 1846, to Anne Eliza, daughter of Henry Dresser, Esq., of Farnborough Lodge, Kent, by whom he leaves two daughters—the elder, Adelaide Sidney, wife of Richard Francis Keane, Esq., elder son of Sir John Keane, Bart. Mr. Vance was a merchant in the Irish and colonial trade, and was a Deputy-Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

MR. WALKER-HENEAGE.

George Heneage Walker-Heneage, Esq., M.A., of Compton Bassett, Wilts, J.P. and D.L., for nearly twenty years (1838 to 1857) M.P. for Devizes, died on the 21st ult., aged seventy-six. He was hereditary Chief Usher of the Court of Exchequer and Chief Proclamator of the Court of Common Pleas. The eldest son of the Rev. George Wyld, of Speen, Berks, by Mary Dyonisia Calcraft, his wife, who was descended through her maternal ancestors, the Walkers, from a junior branch of the Lincolnshire family of Heneage of Hainton, the gentleman whose death we record took, by Royal license, Aug. 29, 1818, the surname and arms of Walker-Heneage, and served as High Sheriff of Wiltshire in 1829. He married, Aug. 7, 1824, Harriet Sarah, eldest daughter of William Webber, Esq., of Binfield Lodge, Berks, by whom he leaves Major Clement Walker-Heneage, V.C., his heir, and other issue.

MR. ROBERTSON GLADSTONE.

Robertson Gladstone, Esq., of Courthay, in the county of Lancaster, J.P., who died on the 23rd ult., was one of the leading commercial men of Liverpool, and a prominent member of the Liberal party there. He was born Nov. 15, 1805, the second son of the late Sir John Gladstone, of Fasque, Bart., by Anne, his wife, daughter of Andrew Robertson, Esq., Provost of Lingwall, and was consequently elder brother of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. He married, Jan. 28, 1836, Mary Ellen, daughter of Hugh Jones, Esq., of Liverpool, and by her, who died in 1865, had a numerous family.

MR. BIANCONI.

Charles Bianconi, Esq., of Longfield, in the county of Tipperary, J.P. and D.L., whose name is familiar as the originator of the "Stage Cars" in Ireland, so well known as "Bianconi's Cars," and so beneficial in promoting the commercial intercourse and providing for the travelling wants of the people, died on the 22nd ult. at his seat near Cashel. He had all but completed his ninetieth year, having been born Sept. 26, 1785. His birthplace was Tregolo, in the duchy of Milan, where his father was engaged in the silk trade. Arriving in Ireland a lad of sixteen or seventeen, he began his career as an itinerant vender of prints, was subsequently a printseller at Carrick-on-Suir, afterwards a carver and gilder at Clonmel, and finally the proprietor of the numerous conveyances bearing his name. In 1831 he was naturalised, and filled the office of Mayor of Clonmel. Mr. Bianconi is stated to have realised a very considerable fortune. His only daughter, Mary Anne, married, in 1865, the late Morgan John O'Connell, Esq., formerly M.P. for Kerry; and his only son, who died a few years ago, was married to a daughter of the late Christopher FitzSimon, Esq., M.P. for the county of Dublin, and granddaughter of the famous Daniel O'Connell.

The deaths are also announced of Richard Astley Knatchbull-Hugessen, late Captain in the 57th Regiment, son of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., M.P., at San Francisco, California, on Aug. 29, in his forty-third year; of Ellen, widow of the Rev. Sir Isaac Macartney, Bart., and daughter of Sir John Barrington, Bart., at her residence in Londonderry, on the 7th ult.; of Lady Don, widow of Sir William Don, Bart., at Edinburgh, on the 20th ult.; of the Ven. Thomas Hill, B.D., late Archdeacon of Derby, and formerly Canon Residentiary of Lichfield; of Louise Flora, wife of General Sir Duncan Alexander Cameron, G.C.B., Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and daughter of Andrew Maclean, M.D., at Brighton, on the 23rd ult.; of Rear-Admiral Edward Franklin, on the 24th ult., in his seventy-seventh year; and of Lieutenant-General Balders, on the 21st ult., aged seventy-one.

At the Alexandra Palace on Monday there was a vast assemblage of the Ancient Order of Foresters, the occasion being a benefit gala in aid of the widows and orphans of the Central London district section of the order.

At a general conference of co-operative societies in the southern section of the United Kingdom, held last Saturday, in Castle-street, Oxford-street, it was resolved to recommend the central co-operative board to consider the desirability of establishing a staff of official auditors and the publishing of a system of accounts, suitable for co-operative societies.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

G S B.—Mr. Buckle, the well-known chessplayer, was the author of the "History of Civilisation."

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Many thanks for the specimens of the old classical openings.

A R.—We are greatly obliged by the information.

F B.—The problems shall be examined. You can obtain blank diagrams at a nominal price from W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican.

J C H.—We cannot criticise the critic.

H SCHLEUSNER.—The problem submitted is pretty, but somewhat too simple for our columns.

J G C.—Thanks for the two-mover.

J ARMSTRONG, Cawnpore.—Accept our thanks for the problem. We trust it may prove as good as its predecessor.

W ALREY.—Your solution of No. 1647 will not hold water.

A A.—There is no solution as you suggest. If the King once gets to Q B 2nd, he evidently escapes.

F S T G.—Still too easy, we regret to say.

PROBLEM No. 1646.—Additional correct solutions received from E P Gilbert, D Millar, The White Hart.

PROBLEM No. 1647.—Additional correct solutions received from D Millar, E P Gilbert, G H Gwyn, Deep He, Harscho, J K F d'Armet, L L, W V G D, E H K, Barrow Hedges, G F H C, H Schleusner, F Mill, B H Hopp, Pagoda.

PROBLEM No. 1648.—Correct solutions received from H Schleusner, J K, G H Gwyn, D Millar, W Alrey, E H H V, I S T, Strathmore, Borsco, W J L, Carillon, Llangibby, W F Payne, Barrow Hedges, R W S, J H B, Wee Pawn, J T C, Emile F, J Sowden, East Marden, E P Gilbert, Miss Jane D, J G C, F C, Hanover, N B S, Templar, W B, Thorpe, Pagoda.

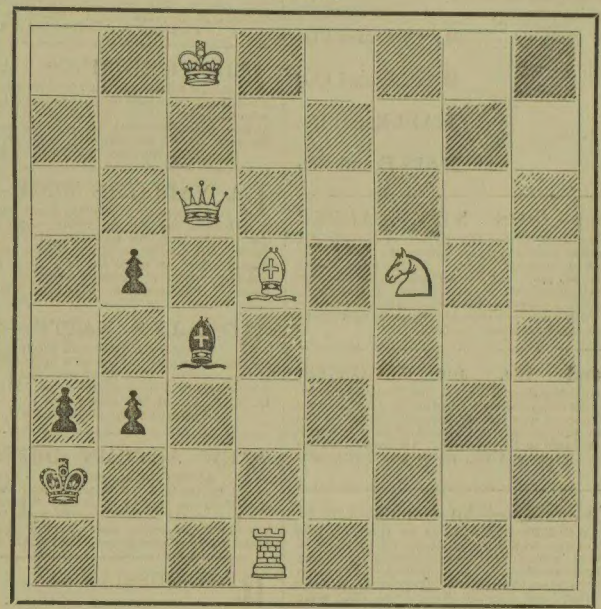
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1648.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 5th	K takes R	3. B mates.	
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	K moves		

PROBLEM No. 1650.

By Mr. G. E. BARBIER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN VIENNA.

The following Game was played recently at the Vienna Chess Club, between Mr. S. HAMEL, the president of the Nottingham Chess Club, and Dr. MEITNER, one of the leading Austrian players.—(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Dr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Dr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	29. Kt takes Kt	R to K 5th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	30. P to K R 5th	P to K R 3rd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	31. Kt to K 7th	R to K 8th (ch)
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th		
5. Kt to K 5th	B to Kt 2nd		
6. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd		

By no means so strong as the usual move of 6. Kt to K B 3rd.

7. Kt takes Kt P	B takes Kt	32. K to R 2nd	K to B 3rd
8. K takes B	B takes Q P	33. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K to B 4th
9. P to Q B 3rd	B to K 4th	34. R to K Kt 8th	P to Q B 3rd
10. Q B takes P	Kt to Q 2nd	35. Kt to K 7th (ch)	K to K 3rd
11. B to Q B 4th	B takes B	36. Kt to Q B 8th	P to Q R 4th
12. Q takes B	Q to K B 3rd	37. Kt to Q Kt 6th	R to Q Kt 8th
13. Castles	Q takes Q	38. R to K 8th (ch)	P to K 4th
14. R takes Q	K Kt to B 3rd	39. Kt to Q B 8th	K to B 5th
15. Kt to Q 2nd	Castles K R	40. P to K Kt 3rd (ch)	K to B 6th
16. Q R to K B sq	K to Kt 2nd	41. R to K Kt 5th	K to B 7th
17. Kt to K B 3rd	Q R to K sq		
18. Kt to Q 4th	R takes P		
19. Kt to B 5th (ch)	K to R sq		
20. R takes R	Kt takes R		
21. B to Q 5th	K Kt to B 3rd		
22. B takes Q Kt P	P to Q Kt sq		
23. B to Q B 6th	R takes P		
24. R to K sq	Kt to K 4th		
25. B to Q R 4th	R takes R P		
26. R to Q Kt sq	R takes B		

Unnecessarily exposing himself to assault. We should have greatly preferred 26. Kt to Q 2nd.

27. R to Kt 8th (ch)	Kt to Kt sq		
28. Kt to K R 6th			

Not so forcible, we think, as 28. Kt to K 7th.

28.	K to Kt 2nd		
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An extraordinary lapsus. By simply playing 41. Kt to Kt 5th (ch) he had, apparently, the victory in his grasp. The blunder is almost unaccountable, except on the supposition that some error has been made in transcribing the moves.

42. Kt takes P	R to Q 8th		
43. Kt to B 5th	P to Q R 5th		
44. R to Q R 8th	R to Q R 8th		
45. Kt takes R P	P to Q R 6th		
46. Kt takes B P			

The manner in which the whole aspect of the game has changed in the last few moves is an edifying example of the "glorious uncertainty" of chess.

46.	Kt takes Kt		
47. R to K B 8th	P to R 7th		
48. R takes Kt (ch)	K to K 6th		
49. R to Q R 8th, and must win.			

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. BLACKBURNE AND STEINITZ.—We hear that the preliminaries have been arranged for a match, for the sum of £60 a side, between Messrs. Blackburne and Steinitz, to take place next January.

THE NEW WEST-END CHESS CLUB.—This club opened at No. 8, New Coventry-street, Leicester-square, yesterday (Friday) afternoon. The spacious rooms are furnished with every requisite for the enjoyment of the game, and twenty-five sets of club-size Staunton men and boards correspond, a supply of newspapers, periodicals, and general chess literature will be provided. The first general meeting will take place on Thursday, Oct. 7, for the election of the honorary officers and eight committee-men; also a council, consisting of first-class players, who shall have the management of the technical business of the club. The inauguration dinner will be about Oct. 20. The annual subscription will be one guinea, with an entrance-fee of half a guinea. Candidates proposed before Jan. 1 next will be exempt from the entrance-fee. Further particulars may be obtained by applying to the hon. ee. pro tem., Mr. A. Rosenbaum, 12, Percy-street, W.

PROPOSED TOURNAMENT AT THE DIVAN.—The proposed tournament at the Divan, originated by Mr. Greenlaugh, has, we regret to hear, come to an untimely end. No further response has been made to the appeal for subscriptions, and this, combined with the apathy of the players, has caused the whole affair to fall through.

ENGLISH CHESS PROBLEMS.—The forthcoming collection of problems compiled by Messrs. J. and T. W. Pierce is now in the press, and will be ready about Christmas. The book will be subdivided into three parts. Part I. will comprise the best productions of living English composers, selected by themselves. Part II. problems by composers lately deceased; while Part III. will be devoted to a selection of original positions. Altogether, the volume will contain about 600 problems.

In the course of a report with reference to the state of health in Paddington, Dr. Hardwicke, late medical officer for the parish, expresses the conviction that sanitary authorities are still very indifferent to the study of practical hygiene and to the large amount of life sacrificed by the neglect of the means at their command for improving the public health. He hopes that before long a properly organised ambulance staff, in the metropolis and other towns, will be provided for the public use.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with two codicils, dated April 16, May 19, and Dec. 13, 1873, of Mr. William Gibbs, late of Hyde Park-gardens, of Tyntesfield, near Bristol, and of Bishopgate-street, City, merchant, who died on April 3 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Henry Hucks Gibbs and George Louis Monck Gibbs, nephews of the deceased, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £800,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Matilda Blanche Gibbs, all the furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, and the horses and carriages at his town residence and at Tyntesfield, and his real and leasehold properties at Westminster, Paddington, Woking-common (Surrey), Littlemore (Oxford), and Brixham (Devon), absolutely, with the exception of the house in Hyde Park-gardens, which she takes only for life, and which, on her death, is to go to his eldest son, Antony Gibbs. He devises the St. George's Cyst estate and other property in Devonshire to the use of his said son Antony for life, with remainder to his eldest son. A sum of £500,000 is directed to be laid out in the purchase of real estate, to be held for the like uses. The Tyntesfield estate, in Somersetshire, and all the rest of his real property is devised to the use of his wife for life, and then to his son Antony for life, with remainder to his eldest son. The testator bequeaths £1400 to be divided, at the discretion of his wife, among his domestic servants in London and at Tyntesfield; £3000 to be divided, at the discretion of Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, among the clerks in the employ of the firm of Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Son; and there are a few other legacies. The residue of his personal estate the deceased leaves upon trust for his son Antony for life, and on his death to his said son's children other than the son who shall take the Tyntesfield and Devonshire estates.

The will, dated June 21 last, of the Right Hon. Frances Isabella, Dowager Baroness Clinton (widow of Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour Seymour), late of No. 28, St. James-place, Westminster, who died on Aug. 29, was proved on the 17th ult. by the Right Hon. John Poyntz, Earl Spencer, the nephew, and the Right Hon. George William, Lord Lyttelton, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testatrix devises her real and copyhold estate at East Moulsey to her stepson, Frederick Beauchamp Paget Seymour, and gives to him all the furniture and fixtures in the mansion-house on the estate; she bequeaths to Earl Spencer, her sister Isabella, Marchioness of Exeter, and Lord Clinton and Saye £5000 each; to her stepdaughter, the Dowager Lady Spencer, £2000; to her cousin Charles John Boyle, Lady Victoria Alexandrina Spencer, the Hon. Charles Robert Spencer, Lady Augusta Seymour, and her steward, Alexander Brown, £1000 each; to Lord Lyttelton for his trouble as trustee, £100; to Harriet Fuller an annuity of £12; and to each of her indoor servants and her coachman who shall have been one year in her service at the time of her decease one year's wages, all free of legacy duty. She also directs the annuities she has been in the habit of paying to poor persons at Cowdray to be continued until the deaths of the recipients. All her furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects she leaves absolutely to, and the residue of her personal estate upon trust for, Lady Sarah Isabella Spencer.

The will and two codicils, dated respectively Oct. 3, 1870, June 4, 1873, and April 16, 1874, of Mr. James Tyrer, formerly of Liverpool, and late of Hume Tower, Bournemouth, Hants, who died on June 20 last, were proved at the Winchester district registry, on the 7th ult., by George Ratcliffe Woodward, Oliver Hatch, Thomas Walton Stead, and Hopton Scott Stewart, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors £10,000, free of legacy duty, upon trust to divide the same equally between the charitable societies or institutions following—viz., the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church of England Missionary Society, the Society for Irish Church Missions to Roman Catholics, the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Bible and Domestic Female Mission, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, the Malta Protestant College, the Liverpool Church of England Scripture Readers' Society, the Liverpool Town Mission, the Liverpool Juvenile Reformatory Association, the Liverpool Home Mission and Bible Society, the Liverpool Sailors' Home, the Liverpool Industrial Ragged Schools lately in Schoo-street but now in Everton, the Liverpool Infirmary, the Liverpool Dispensaries, the Liverpool Northern Hospital, the Liverpool Southern and Toxteth Hospital, the Liverpool Blind Asylum, the Liverpool Bluecoat Hospital, the Liverpool Female Orphan Asylum, the Liverpool Male Orphan Asylum, the Liverpool Infant Orphan Asylum, the Liverpool Deaf and Dumb Institution, the Liverpool Hospital for the Reception of Persons Suffering from Infectious and Contagious Diseases, the Liverpool Work-shops and Home Teaching Society for the Outdoor Blind, the School-Ship Conway, the School-Ship Indefatigable, the Reformatory-Ship Akbar, the Stafford Infirmary, the Bootle Infirmary, and St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead. There are a great many other legacies, including £5000 to his nephew, Henry George Rimmer, and the residue of all his real and personal estate he leaves upon various trusts for the benefit of his great-niece, Annie Stewart.

Last Saturday afternoon the children attending the board schools in Brighton assembled under the Dome, when the prizes gained for general proficiency, good conduct, and punctuality were distributed by the Mayor (Alderman Brighden). There were 2000 scholars in attendance, and opportunity was taken to hand over the prizes awarded by the Science and Art Department of the Government. The proceedings were varied by an organ performance by Mr. C. T. West, and by vocal selections in chorus by the children.

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SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

BRIGHTON.—OCT. 6 to OCT. 13.—President—The Right Hon. Lord ABERDARE. Presidents of Departments—J. Jurisprudence and Law Amendment—The Hon. Sir Edward Creasy, ex-Chief Justice of Ceylon. II. Education—Sir Charles Reed, Chairman of London School Board. III. Health—Benjamin W. Richardson, Esq., M.D. F.R.S. IV. Economy and Trade—M. E. Grant Duff, Esq., M.P. Council—G. W. Hastings, Esq., Chairman of Repression of Crime Section; Lieutenant-General E. P. Duane, C.B., R.E., Chairman of Board of Directors of Convict Prisons. Papers to be sent in by Sept. 25. Prospectuses and information may be obtained at the Offices of the Congress, Brighton; or 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, W.C.

C. W. RYALLS, General Secretary.

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